The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,254—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	19th Jan.
— VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th ,,
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	9th ,,
L. SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	16th ,,
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd ,,
L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	2nd March.
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	9th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	16th ,,
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	23rd ,,
L. POONA	3130	550		30th ,,
— CATHAY	[illegible]	500	W. M. Robbie	6th April.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	13th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. Brady	20th ,,
L. DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (L.) proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	27th Jan.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	10th Feb.
KHIVA	2609	450	M. DeHorne	24th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 5th, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 19th January and 13th April, 1882.

28th Dec., 1881.
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THREE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

DURING the continuation of Quarantine in Egypt and Italy, the duration of these tickets will be extended to cover any loss of time on the voyage to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do. 340		II do. 350	
III do. 140	Without food.	III do. 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.	Brighton Route
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95	R 80
,,	..II do.	70	50
From Naples.	I do.	145	133
,,	..II do.	105	98

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, January 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan.
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. DONCICH, 1,927 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd February, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 2nd, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s.s. CLAN MACLEAN, 2,350 tons, will sail hence for London on or about the 18th instant.

Passage money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th January, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON have succeeded in putting into operation RETURN TICKETS at REDUCED FARES between BRINDISI and LONDON good for SIX MONTHS.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 6, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

UNALCOHOLIZED SHERRY

OR THE

SHERRY OF THE FUTURE.

OLOROSOS,
A most pleasing Wine, Nutty, Soft and Rich without being sweet,
Rs. 28 per doz.

AMOROSOS,
A superb dry Wine full of character,
Rs. 25 per doz.

VINO DE PASTO,
Full bodied with great bouquet and Elegance,
Rs. 24 per doz.

WHITE SEAL,
Light and Fruity, a charming Wine,
Rs. 22 per doz.

Per dozen Pints. Rs. a.		Per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.
10 8	... STILL HOCK Erbach ... A Light Sound Dinner Wine.	17 0
11 0	... STILL HOCK Laubenheimer.. Soft and good Boquet.	18 0
13 0	STILL HOCK Niersteins Pearl ... Very Soft, rich in character and flavour.	24 0
13 0	... STILL HOCK Steinwein ... A Good Flavour, Soft and Delicate.	24 0

BOLTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 16th January, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th January, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verrill	2,300	300	4th Feby.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	22nd ,,
RYDALL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	18th Mar.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	1st April.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bill of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from upcountry by this line will also be undertaken.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per tin, cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS,
PREPARED AND CURED ON
THE
FIRTH OF CLYDE
Expressly for the Undersigned.

Kegs containing about 5 doz. Fish.........Cash Rs. 6
Firkins containing about 11 doz. Fish...Cash ,, 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles ....Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles .... ,,	1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.
Bellows-body Cameras.
Binocular Cameras.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.
Camera Stands.
Portrait and View Lances.
Portable Tents.
Printing Frames.
Plate Boxes.
Developing Stands.
Baths and Dippers.
Dishes and Trays.
Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Cameo Presses and Dies.
Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

O Z O.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.
"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.
"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.
"OZO" heightens Brain-power, without any after depression, its effects being permanent.
"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.
"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.
"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

CASH, Rs. 3 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

QUARANTINE is now STRICTLY ENFORCED at all EGYPTIAN, ITALIAN, and FRENCH ports; at MALTA, and JIBRALTAR.—By the fortnightly Steamers marked L in our advertisement, passengers can only proceed to Plymouth or London; but by the others which go through the Canal to Alexandria leaving that port with the following Mail, passengers can be booked to Venice; as the three days' Italian quarantine commences from the moment of reaching Brindisi, and expires a few hours after arrival of the Steamer at Venice.

The Steamers are due at Venice every MONDAY at 6 a.m., at Plymouth, TUESDAY, 9 a.m., and London, WEDNESDAY, 2 p.m.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.
Bombay, 16th January, 1882.

S. S. SICILY,
TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

WILL sail on FRIDAY next, the 20th instant. Passages on reasonable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
EXTRA STEAMER TO SAIL EARLY IN APRIL.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500.

THE splendid new steel-built Screw-steamer MERTON HALL, 4,1000 Tons, will be despatched as above, and afterwards take her place on the regular line. Her accommodation has been specially arranged with all the recent improvements or the comfort and convenience of passengers and is unsurpassed.

Precise date of sailing will be advertised hereafter.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 14, 1882.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS
BY
TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Bird O'Freedom.
Field.
Fun.
Graphic.
Home and Colonial Mail.
Home News.
Illustrated London News.
Illustrated Penny Paper.
Illustrated Police News.
Land and Water.
Life.
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.
News of the World.
Overland Mail.
Public Opinion.
Queen.
Reynold's Weekly News.
St. James's Budget.
Spectator.
Times (Weekly Edition).
Weekly Irish Times.
World.

COOPER & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Breach-candy, facing the sea. Rent moderate. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow-street. House and Estate Agents.

NOTICE.

AN ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of Members of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the High Court on MONDAY, the 23rd January, 1882, at 5 P.M.

By order of the Trustees,
E. M. H. FULTON,
Secretary, Civil Fund.
Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 16th January, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration of the ESTATE of NICHOLAS SHIMMINGS, late Chief Engineer, Indian Government steamer Kwangtung, deceased, have been granted to me, his widow. All persons claiming to be his creditors are required to send in particulars of their claims to me at my residence, near St. Peter's Church, Bandora, within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period I shall proceed to distribute the assets in my hands among those entitled thereto, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay their debts to me.—Dated this 16th day of January, 1882.

A. M. SHIMMINGS.

PROPERTY IN KARACHI FOR SALE.

THE LIQUIDATORS of the S. P. and D. BANK having decided to sell that VALUABLE PROPERTY on the McLeod Road, Karachi, near the city Railway Station, at present occupied by Messrs. Latham and Co., undersigned begs to intimate that he will be prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS for the same up to 10 a.m. on MONDAY, the 23rd January, 1882.

The property consists of a handsome and substantial building in the Italian style suitable for a dwelling house, a bank or a merchant's office; and extensive and complete outhouses built of stone and lime and very suitable for godowns.

The area of the ground measures 5,168 square yards. The whole is held on a lease for 51 years from 1858. The Government Land rent is Rs. 16-8-0 per annum.

The property adjoins the Station-yard of the Scind Railway whence sidings might be run into the compound, and the frontage is bounded by McLeod Road, along which a tramway will be laid in a few months. The situation is one of the best in Karachi for a merchant or a banker, and it is expected that in the course of a few years the property will greatly increase in value.

The highest offer will be accepted. Payment to be made within one month from date of sale.

J. CAMPBELL,
Attorney for the Liquidators S. P. and D. Bank, Karachi.

No. 1 OF 1882.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay up to noon of 1st March, 1882, and then and there opened, for the SUPPLY at the undermentioned stations in the Bengal Presidency, and in the quantities or numbers noted against each, of COUNTRYMANUFACTURED COTTON SHEETING or SHEETS for Barrack and Hospital Bedding of European Troops in the Bengal Presidency.

2. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country-manufactured Cotton Sheeting" or "Sheets."

3. Deliveries will be taken in two equal instalments, on 1st July and 1st August, 1882; and a Tender may be for the supply of the quantities or numbers required at any one, two, or at all three stations. A Tender for the supply, at one of the stations named, of the entire quantity or number required, will also receive consideration.

4. A sample of the cloth to be supplied can be inspected in the Commissariat Office at Bombay. Form of Tender can also be had on application. Tenders will only be received in the form obtainable from this Office.

5. The cloth to be supplied is to be in every respect (weight, texture, &c.) equal to the Commissariat sample, and acceptance of supplies will be subject to approval of the Commissariat Officer and of Committee; and deliveries must be made in pieces of 47 1-3 yards in length if sheeting, and 7† feet each if sheets.

† Sheets to be hemmed or made with a border (white—not coloured), which will obviate hemming—the length of the sheets ready for issue being 7 feet.

6. Each Tender to be accompanied, as earnest-money, by a Government promissory note, duly endorsed to the Executive Commissariat Officer, or by a Treasury receipt for an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the value, at the tendered rate, of the quantity of Sheeting tendered for; but the earnest-money of any one Tender need not exceed Rs. 1,000.

7. Security for the performance of the contract will be required at 10 per cent. upon the aggregate value of the Sheeting or sheets at the rate of the accepted Tender.

8. Government to have the power to accept any Tender in whole or in part, or to reject any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

Station of supply.	Sheeting or Sheets 48 inches wide.		Sheeting or Sheets 60 inches wide.		Total Sheeting or Sheets.		REMARKS.
	Yards Sheeting.	No. Sheets.	Yards Sheeting.	No. Sheets.	Yards Sheeting.	No. Sheets.	
Calcutta.	27366	11728	5100	2186	32466	13914	Deliverable in the Commissariat Godown at the stations named, in two equal instalments, on 1st July and 1st August 1882.
Meerut..	27367	11729	5100	2186	32467	13915	
Lahore..	27367	11729	5100	2186	32467	13915	
TOTAL.	82100	35186	15300	6558	97400	41744	

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 3rd Jan. 1882.

No. 3 OF 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received on 20th February next, at the Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, for GENERAL CONTRACT for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency, Aden excepted, for the year 1882-83:—

TEA, INDIAN (loose), of good quality as per Sample, about 171,641 lbs ......
TEA, INDIAN, compressed in packets of 5 ozs. each, containing 14 half Rations, and each Ration to be ¼ of an oz. about 171,641 lbs.
} Under Schedule No. 35.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. of the date above specified, when they will be opened in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain at once, on application at the Executive Office, Bombay, printed Forms of Tender, Schedules of Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contract, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal*.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary cash deposit, and a duplicate copy of the Schedule duly filled in.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 10th January, 1882.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

CHEMICAL FOOD.
Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of delicate constitution.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,
Containing the Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine,
An invaluable remedy for general debility.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,
A valuable sedative, and most useful for Sea-sickness.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0 ...	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	... 10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0 ...	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8 ...	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	... 13 0	7 0
16 0	9 8 ...	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8 ...	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8 ...	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0 ...	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.		Per Hogshead. Cash.
165 0	BORDEAUX	... 165 0
170 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	... 170 0
210 0	PETIT MEDOC	... 210 0
260 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	... 260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HATS,
HATS,
HELMETS,
HELMETS,
CAPS,
CAPS.

Manufacturers of Helmets, Hats, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

A large assortment of all the Best Helmets in Felt, Pith, and Cork from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 22.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PUGREES
from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 10-8.
10 per cent. discount for cash.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

DAY OR LOUNGE SUITS.

Pure Shetland Home-spuns, in every Colour and Design, Soft, Elastic, and most Comfortable Wear } Rs. 48.

Fancy Cashmeres, a large assortment to select from, in every Colour and Shade. } Rs. 36.

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS. BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G.'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW TESTIMONIALS
ON THE
EFFICACY OF THE MEDICINES
OF
GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.

—Messrs. Grimault and Co.,—I am happy to inform you that my son, brought close to his grave through *consumptive disease*, has been completely cured by the use of your SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. He has regained flesh, and his appetite is better than ever.

ERWIN GREENWOOD.
Cape Negro Island, Shelburne.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S
MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

TO YOUNG MOTHERS.

—By administering DUSARTS'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME to wet nurser whose altered milk had occasioned serious and green diarrhœa to their *nurslings*, we have witnessed the disappearance of that disease, and the complete recovery of the little patients.

DOBLEAU & PAQUET,
Medical Doctors of Paris Hospital.

ASTHMA CURED.

I have, for some past years, been a great sufferer from *spasmodic asthma*. A friend kindly sent me a box of GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES; I found them quite effectual, and much more agreeable and less irritating than the other preparations of that kind hitherto known.

W. LITTLE, Manchester.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!

Messrs. Grimault and Co.,—Moved by a feeling of deep gratitude, I offer you my sincerest thanks for the good you have done in vulgarising GUARANA. For many years I have endured fearful *headaches*; if I am now able to state that I am radically cured, I owe it to Guarana.

YHOU CAPELLEANO,
General Director of the Police Department,
Wehedinzi, Roumania.

Beware of Counterfeits! The genuine preparations of GRIMAULT & Co. bear a stamp with their Trade Mark and the seal of the French Government.

Agents:—BARTHGATE & Co., SMITH, STRANISTREET & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOBEN, Chunder; DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co., Madras; PLOWER & Co., Lahore; PEAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co., Bangalore.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, to registered shareholders on 31st December, 1881.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
11th January, 1882. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 16th, to WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
11th January, 1882. Secretary and Treasurer.

WASHING FABRICS.

ZEPHYR CLOTHS............	Rs. 1-0 Rs. 1-4	per yd.
SPOTTED FOULARDINES.........	,, 1-0	,,
CHECKED FOULARDINES	,, 1-0	,,
POMPADOUR FOULARDINES...	,, 1-0	,,
PLAIN FRENCH CAMBRICS ...	,, 1-0	,,
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS..	,, 1-0	,,
FRENCH PLAIN SATEENS........	,, 1-4	,,
FRENCH SATEEN POMPADOUR	,, 1-8	,,
PLAIN COLOR ATTALEAS.........	As. 14	,,
STRIPED GALATEAS	,, 12	,,
WHITE LACE STRIPES	,, 14	,,
WHITE LACE STRIPES	,, 10	,,
WHITE LACE STRIPES	,, 8	,,

PATTERNS POST FREE.
10 per cent. discount for Cash.

WATSON & CO.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

WATSON and COMPANY beg to announce that the stock in this department has been largely replenished, and that they have now on hand a splendid assortment of both Ladies' and Children's silk, thread, cotton and woollen Hosiery of every description.

Also a splendid assortment of fine striped Cotton Socks for Boys.

AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Full descriptive Price List Post-free.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST and DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the half-year ending 31st December, 1881, have THIS DAY been posted.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th January, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES, PAID UP IN FULL.

RESERVED FUND—Rs. 22,25,000, INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DIRECTORS:

THE HON'BLE JAMES NOBLE GRAHAM (of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.)
JAMES THORBURN, Esq. (of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.)
JAMES G. SMITH, Esq. (of Messrs. Ritchie, Suart, and Co.)
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.
J. E. SASSOON, Esq.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT.

THE Directors have the pleasure to submit the audited accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 31st December last.

An unusually large volume of business has been transacted during the whole six months.

The low value of money ruling at the commencement of last year induced speculative operations in Government securities, which culminated in the allotment of the last loan by Government at a high premium. Notwithstanding the continuous and heavy fall that has since occurred, the Directors do not consider it necessary to make any provision for the depreciation that has taken place in the value of Government securities held for outstanding loans.

The Directors took advantage of the price of Government securities in July last to realize the Bank's holdings of the 4 and 4½ per cent. loans, and, although reinvestments were made to a considerable advantage, the Directors have been obliged to provide from the profits a further margin in order to reduce the cost of the securities now in hand to the market value.

The Directors are glad to be at last able to report that the Bank's account with the Carwar Company, Limited, in liquidation, has been adjusted, and that the assets in the hands of the Liquidators will be distributed immediately. The liquidation of the Mills, in which the Bank is interested, will then form the only remaining outstanding of the past-due bill account, and there is reason to believe that it also will be completed shortly. The Directors are able to say that the provision made for the losses of 1878 will prove more than ample, and that there will be an available surplus.

The Profit and Loss statement shows a net gain of Rs. 5,58,624-8-11, including the balance of Rs. 30,857-8-3 brought from the half-year ended 30th June last. The Directors have declared the usual *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum. This will absorb a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 and leave a balance of Rs. 3,08,624-8-11 to be carried forward and dealt with at the end of the year.

The Hooblee Branch has been closed for some months in consequence of the death of the Agent, but the Directors are prepared to reopen it whenever there is a prospect of its being worked to advantage.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th January, 1882.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK ON 31ST DEC. 1881.

DR.	Rs. a. p.
To Capital	1,00,00,000 0 0
,, Reserve Fund	22,25,000 0 0
,, Public Deposits at Head Office ..	38,32,837 13 4
,, Do. do. Branches	8,61,893 14 11
,, Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,79,93,736 15 5
,, Bank Post Bills Outstanding ..	5,550 3 7
,, Profit and Loss Account	5,58,624 8 11
	Rs..3,54,84,643 8 2

CR.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Government Securities ..	......	48,68,607 13 0
,, Loans on Government Securities, Port Trust Bonds, and Bullion ..	95,69,513 7 6	
,, Do. on Goods, Metals, and other Securities	2,19,362 7 7	
		97,88,875 15 1
,, Cash Credits on Govt. Securities, Goods, and Metals	......	9,07,019 4 8
,, Overdrawn Current Accounts..	......	2,423 13 0
,, Bills Discounted and Purchased*	......	80,95,885 2 3
,, Balances with other Banks	......	5,12,671 5 11
,, Premises and Furniture—Original cost	5,49,719 10 9	
Written off for deterioration in former years Rs. 2,15,000 Do. this year... ,, 10,000	2,25,000 0 0	
Adjusted Value of Premises and Furniture Account ..	......	3,24,719 10 9
,, Stamps	......	2,866 10 0
,, Stationery, Value on hand	......	26,000 0 0
,, Adjusting Account	......	3,12,312 7 5
,, Cash and Currency Notes..	......	1,06,43,261 6 1
		Rs..3,54,84,643 8 2

* Of which Rs. 7,58,349-7-10 are past due, and against which the Bank has realized, but not yet applied Rs. 6,20,889-1-11.

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ON 31ST DEC. 1881.

DR.	Rs. a. p.
To Salaries of Establishment at Head Office and Branches	1,48,713 5 9
,, Directors' and Auditors' Fees	10,560 0 0
,, Rent, Taxes, Insurance, and Lighting ..	3,227 5 7
,, Miscellaneous Charges	20,447 14 11
,, Brokerage	4,198 10 0
,, Stationery	5,419 12 11
,, Net Profit for the half-year	5,27,767 0 8
	Rs..7,20,334 1 10

CR.	Rs. a. p.
By amount of Interest, Exchange, Discount, Commission, and Interest on Government Securities received at Head Office and Branches	7,20,334 1 10
	Rs..7,20,334 1 10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DEC. 1881.

DR.	Rs. a. p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 30th June, 1881	5,50,000 0 0
,, Amount transferred to Reserve Fund ..	25,000 0 0
,, Amount applied in reduction of Cost of premises	10,000 0 0
,, Transferred to Superannuation, Gratuity, or Provident Fund	10,000 0 0
,, Balance at Credit of this Account	5,58,624 8 11
	Rs..11,53,624 8 11

CR.	Rs. a. p.
By Balance of this Account on 1st July, 1881..	6,25,857 8 3
,, Net Profit for Half-year ended 31st December, 1881	5,27,767 0 8
	Rs..11,53,624 8 11

E. & O. E.
Bombay, 10th January, 1882.
Examined and found correct.

H. R. CORMACK,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBERT CLARK,
Chief Accountant.

J. N. GRAHAM,
JAS. THORBURN,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS,
J. E. SASSOON,
JAS. G. SMITH, } Directors.

COMMISSARIAT.

PURCHASE of CATTLE and SHEEP OFFALS, HIDES, SKINS, &c., under schedule No. 47 from the Commissariat Department at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Karachi, Superintendent Government Cattle Farm, Poona, and for Purandhar, for the year 1882-83.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at the above-mentioned stations on 20th February, 1882, at 1 P. M.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at either of the above offices.

No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary cash deposit and a duplicate copy of the schedule duly filled in.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut. Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's office Bombay, 10th January, 1882.

THOMSON
AND
TAYLOR'S
WHISKY
Is a blend of fine old Campbelton and Glen Isla.

THOMSON
AND
TAYLOR'S
WHISKY
Is a pure and wholesome spirit.

THOMSON
AND
TAYLOR'S
WHISKY,
Recommended to those who enjoy a really good Whisky PEG.
Price Rs. 23 per doz. or Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of WILLIAM GUTHRIE, late of Aberdeen, and some time of Her Majesty's Indian Marine, and Dock Master of Kiddapore Dockyard, Calcutta, deceased, who died at London, in England, on the 26th day of June, 1880, and Letters of Administration to whose property and credits (with the Will annexed) were granted on the 21st day of December, 1881, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY, an attorney of the said Court and one of the constituted attorneys of ELIZABETH GUTHRIE, the mother and sole executrix named in the last Will of the said deceased, are required to send to the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy as such administrator at the office of his undersigned solicitors at No. 26, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1882, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy, as such administrator, will remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Elizabeth Guthrie, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the said administrator.—Dated this 14th day of January, 1882.

HORE, CONROY and BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING,
TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY,
AT 9 PRECISELY.

A KISS IN THE DARK.
Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Mrs. Norville, Miss Emma Markham.

To be followed at 10 o'clock by BURNNAD'S BURLESQUE,
FAUST
AND
MARGUERITE.
Mr. F. Merer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Mrs. Norville, Miss Emma Markham.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.
Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER....................MR. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER...............MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY,
"NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES."

PANTOMIME.—WANTED CHILDREN for the forthcoming Pantomime. Apply at the Gaiety Theatre between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

SION PAPER COMPANY, Limited.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

CREDITORS of this company are requested to SEND in their CLAIMS to the undersigned within fourteen days from this date when the accounts of the liquidation will be closed.

FUTTEHALLY SHAIKAHMED,
Bombay, 14th January, 1882. Liquidator.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the provisions of Chapter V. Act VII. of 1880, NOTICE is hereby given that WRECK has been salved as under, viz.:—

Descripton.	Number or Quantity.	When found.	Where found.
Coals........	About 9 tons	Nov. 24, 1881	Sunk in Harbour.
,, ... Teakwood ..	7 1 plank.	Nov. 23, 1881	Washed ashore Colaba.
,, ..	1 log.	Nov. 8, 1881	Adrift in harbour.

And that if the same be not claimed, and the sums due thereon be not paid within six months of this date, the wreck will be sold by public auction in accordance with provisions of said Act.

HENRY MORLAND,
Receiver of Wrecks for the Port and Island of Bombay.
Port Office, 16th January, 1882.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

SPECIAL care is taken to secure accuracy and despatch in dispensing
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

LADIES'
BLACK LAWN-TENNIS SHOES,
WITH INDIA-RUBBER SOLES.

A new consignment just unpacked.

Black Morocco ...	per pair Rs.	9 8
Black Kid	,, ,,	9 0
Brown Canvas... ...	,, ,,	10 8

A worn shoe is the best guide for size.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a PIECE-GOODS SALESMAN. Apply to "STRANGER," *Bombay Gazette* office.

FOR SALE, a very small Lithographic press, complete, and a Dumpy Level with price moderate. Staff. Apply to D, care of this paper.

IMPERIAL HOTEL, FORT.—Comfortable accommodation for married and single Gentleman at Rs. 3 per day and Rs. 60 per month.

WANTED, up-country, a native WATCH-MAKER, who thoroughly understands repairs of watches and clocks. Good salary given. Address B.B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MRS. PRYER (late of Aux Villes de France). Ladies' own materials made up in latest fashion. Costumes of Zepher cloth, Sateens or Pompador from Rs. 20. 8, Meadow-street, opposite R. C. Chapel.

WANTED, Employment as Corresponding Clerk, Store-keeper, or Superintendent of outdoor works in Bombay or Mofussil. Eight years' experience in India and China. Good certificate. Apply A.B., *Bombay Gazette*.

THE HAIR-CUTTING SALOON managed by J. MANOLESCU, No. 3, Meadow-street, Fort.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for terms.

FOR SALE, a well bred Arab HORSE, suitable for Dog-cart or Victoria, and a first-rate Lady's horse. "S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a few sets of second-hand Billiards, Pool and Pyramid BALLS, nearly as good as new, at half the price. JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

GENUINE! GENUINE!! GENUINE!!! The only house in Bombay for Genuine Singer Machines of all descriptions is the Company's Head Office in India, THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at Ahmedabad, a handsome TURNOUT, MAIL PHAETON, dark Arab Horse and English Harness (little used) complete. Carriage in very good order with pole, &c., for pair. Horse serviceable, and goes in saddle and harness. Rs. 1,000. Apply to MANEKJEE MUNCHERJEE, auctioneer, Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIZE PACKETS, GELATINE PACKETS, BON-BONS, CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, J. PEARSER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.

THERE is a distinct improvement to-day in the tone of the Stock and Share Market. Rates for all stocks are firmer, and in Spinning Shares there is an advance in those of most of the leading Companies of from 5 to 15 Rs.

For Bank, Press and Miscellaneous Shares we do not alter our quotations, which are the same as yesterday, but they are all very firm.

The Bank of Bombay made no alteration in rate of Discount this afternoon. The published returns for the week which we give below, shew only very slight alterations from last week, as yet, however, they give little indication of greater ease in the money market, which for the time, is as stringent as ever.

The only alterations of any amount whatever are an increase of 4½ lacs in other deposits, an increase of 5 lacs in Government Securities, and a decrease in cash and notes of about 4 lacs.

EXCHANGE.—For immediate delivery we quote the same as yesterday, viz. :—

	Demand.	3 months' sight
Bank Bills............	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 13-32d.
Credits		1s. 8 17-32d.
Documents..........		1s. 8 9-16d.

but for forward we are decidedly weaker.

COTTON.—The Liverpool accounts of Saturday report sales 8,000 bales, prices unchanged.

Here we opened this morning with sellers asking Rs. 1 to 2 above the closing rates of Saturday, but buyers would not meet them at the advance, consequently very little business has been done. As a rule sellers' ideas are quite Rs. 3 above what the great bulk of the buyers are prepared to pay.

The following are the standard quotations of the day :—

Good Oomras	Rs. 195
Fully Good Fair Oomras	„ 185
Good Broach	„ 226
Do. Hinginghat	„ 220
Fine Bengals	„ 180
Good do.	„ 160

PIECE-GOODS and yarns are still very quiet, but there is a fair undercurrent of demand in the bazaar, and in a few days we expect to see goods move more freely at least at quotations.

FREIGHTS.—The market keeps steady. The Sahara has been taken up by speculators for Liverpool at 38s. 9d., with concessions, and relet half cargo at 37s. 6d. and 38s. 9d. The Cerigo has engaged 1,500 bales for Trieste and Venice at 47s. 6d., 2s. Exchange.

The ships Marathon and Abyssinian have been chartered for March and April loading at 45s. for U. K. or Continent.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	50	500	11p. ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	825
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	8 do.	685
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	105
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	700
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	470
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	980
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	450
Bellary..................	625	1,000	1 000	25 p. s.	570
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	440
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	60
Colabra Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	930
Dhollea Press and Ginning Co........	500	300	all	30	210
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,030xd.
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.a.	2,500
French Press Co......	300	500	all	45 p. s.	525
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	465
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	312½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	1,77½
Prince of W. Press ...	120	......	1,500	235	1,575
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,040
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	540
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	280
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	142
New issue	..	100	30	..	52
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s	640
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	790
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	750
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	935
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	765
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	5 0	900
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	ni	500
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	Rs.73-8	680
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	565
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,070
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,100
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	980
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	950
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	925
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,975
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	425
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,345
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	227½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,165
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	885
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,000
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	725
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	312½
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	945
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	640
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	825
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bellini, 1,133 tons, Captain T. Sawyer, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hankow, 2,331 tons, Captain W. Symingtons, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo.

THE steamer Sahara, 1,288 tons, Captain J. Gill, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Port Said (30th Dec.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE steamer Glaucester City, 1,268 tons, Captain F. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said (1st Jan.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar with a general cargo and Mr. J. A. Mher Homjee, and 60 deck passengers.

THE steamer Teddington, 1,310 ton, Captain J. Batter, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Suez (29th Dec.) via Jeddah in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Helios, 1,428 tons, Captain C. Lazarich, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from China, &c., brought the following cargo :—100 cases fire-crackers, 400 cases umbrellas, 4 packages silk, 333 chests tea, 5 packages flower pots, 54 cases glass bangles, 10 cases cassia oil, 16 cases glass beads, 50 cases matches, 1 box gold leaves, 6 cases drums, 220 cases preserves, 6 cases frames, and 3 cases colour and paints. From Singapore—1 case piece goods and 1 package samples. From Penang.—100 chests tea, 2 cases mace, 2 bags nutmegs, 12 cases lac, and 3 cases cigars.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 546 tons, Catain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut.-Col. Sharpe, Mr. R. S. D. Carnegy, Mr. W. Sangerster, two Misses Parfett, Master Patten, Sergt. Powell, and 261 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
16	Gloucester City(s). Coconada (s) .... Amberwitch (s) ..	Evans .... Mitchell .... Powell	Port Said, Jan. 1. Kurrachee, Jan. 13. Kurrachee, Jan. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destinations.
16	Penthesilea .... Baghdad (s) .... Bellini (s) .... Hankow (s)	Venters .... Dougherty .. Sawyer ...... Symington...	Rangoon. Zanzibar. Dunkirk. London.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Sahara, to Liverpool.
Steamer Hathersage, to Antwerp.
Steamer Teddington, to Marseilles.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Helios, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Gloucester City, to Bristol.
Steamer Great Northern, to Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

12 Shahjehan (s) ....Edge ....Calcutta, Dec. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 12.—Steamers Bengala and two Steamers (numbers undistinguishable). Ships Amyone, Bengollyun and Pharos.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

14 Himalaya (s)...... ...... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia (s)—30 hogsheads beer, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Sicily (s)—7 packages provisions, Holton and Co ; 500 bundles hoop iron, S. S. Narielwalla.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay (s)—4 cases printing materials, Times of India ; 25 cases Swiss milk, W. J. Essai ; 40 casks beer, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 14 boxes bar silver (Rs. 33,000), National Bank.
Penthesile (s)—75 cases old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Mirzapore (s)—1 case types and 1 box ink, Bombay Gazette.
Brenda (s)—4 cases Berlin wool, and 135 barrels whiting, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 300 kegs red lead, Tezpall Cuma ; 100 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 37 casks glass ware, Tyebally Sultanally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia (s)—600 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 68 bales wool, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy ; 76 bales cotton, Dewjee Jaiwot ; 50 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.
Carmona (s)—50 bales cotton, Dinshaw Framjee Wadia ; 100 bales cotton, Moolee Jewras and Co ; 79 bales cotton, Askuron Khungar ; 96 bales cotton, Tricomjee Jewandass ; 2 bales cotton, Vallee Runchord.
Cyphrenes (s)—130 cwts bones, Natha Essa ; 413 cwts wheat, Heerjee Sewjee ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Hunsraj Pudumsey ; 150 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee ; 371 cwts hemp, Khuttow Mathura ; 500 bales cotton, Sleeman and Co., 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 113 bales rags, Luckmidass Dhurrumsey.
Cohanim (s)—459½ cwts rice, Visram Ebram ; and Co 131 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 210 bales cotton, Venichund Joitadass ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Doongersy Ludhai ; 800 cwts. wheat, Malsey Corsee ; 180 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass.
Inchulva (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Kewal Tricomdass ; 50 bales cotton, Kewal Tricomdass ; 50 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 114 bales cotton, Bhowanjee Ramjee ; 53 bales cotton, Venichund Jotidass ; 94 bales cotton, Dayal Morarjee ; 120 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co ; 250 cwts coir yarn, J. Scott and Co.
Sicily (s)—36,000 cwts wheat and 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hankow (s)—750 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Luckmidass Mowjee ; 800 cwts wheat, Shevjee Dhurrumsey ; 15 bales skins, Esmall Gagjee.
Clan Maclean (s)—25 bales hides, Peerbhoy Nuthoo ; 60 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 99 bales cotton, Kalidass Luckmichund ; 400 cwts wheat, Luckmidass Narrondass ; 270 cwts olibanum and 32½ cwts mother-of-pearl shells, A. M. Hassum ; 412 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Mitha Casum.
Rome (s)—19 bales hides Edward Bates and Co ; 375 cwts myrabolams, Dewjee Premjee ; 203 cwts olibanum, Ralli Brothers ; 129 cwts horns, Ebram Joosub ; 53 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 27 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Pamjee ; 191½ cwts myrabolams, Dewjee Mooljee.
Gordona (s)—46 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee.
Caldius (s)—130 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Armenia (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Elpis (s)—65 cwts horns and 4,625½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Lovaine (s)—750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 195 cwts horns 9,199½ cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cerigo (s)—100 bales cotton, Ralli, Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Verona (s)—647 bales gambier and 257 bales hides, The P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cerigo (s)—436 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 700 cwts caster seed, Volkart Brothers.
Verona (s)—18 bales hides, The P. and O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Brocodaile (s)—225 bales cotton, Olcese and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, 5,500½ cwts gingellyseed and 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Burswell (s)—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Burswell (s)—100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 14 bales wool and 4 bales skins, Hajee Zanal Abedin ; 2,000 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co ; 271½ cwts gingellyseed, Jethanund Chellaram ; 100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Brocodaile (s)—2,240 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

JANUARY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Carmona (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Shewjee Dhrumsey ; 2,400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 59 bales cotton, Vurdhman Vussonjee ; 5 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.
Inchulva (s)—135 cwts galls and 912 cwts wheat, Datardina Mowjee ; 1,660 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Shewjee Dhurumsey ; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 137 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 114 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee ; 300 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 9 cases rosa oil, Ruttonjee Manuckjee ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jawat.
Cyphreness (s)—220 cwts myrabolams, Naniee Mooljee ; 170 bales rags, Soonderdass Kessowjee ; 81 bales rags, Sumsoodin Moola Tyebjee ; 53 bales hemp, Leeladhur Purshotum ; 73 bales cotton, Valubdass Sewjee ; 91 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Chutoorbhoj ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Vurdhman Govindjee ; 223 cwts wheat, Bhozraz Nurpall ; 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey ; 105 bales cotton, Rajaba Oomaisee ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Benn Ashley and Co ; 1,200 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Ghella Bharmull.
Armenia (s)—58 bales wool, Peerajee Khan Mahamed ; 7 bales cotton, Dewjee Jewaut ; 832 bales wool, M. Mackenzie and Co.
Cochanim (s)—116 bales twist-waste, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 65 bales wool, Girdhur Jawar ; 31 bales wool, Dhunraj Chimondass ; 9 bales hides, Curimbhoy Haieebhoy ; 90 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Shara (s)—325 cwts bones, Natha Essa.

FOR LONDON.

Rome (s)—5,754 slabs tin, 60 bundles benjamin, 38 cases nutmegs, 2 cases mace, 9 bales hides and 264 packages gutta percha, the P. and O. Co ; 350 cwts myrabolams, Dewjee Mooljee ; 271½ cwts myrabolams, Vussonjee Gopal ; 360½ cwts myrabolams, Jairam Dayal ; 32 bales hides, Shaik Woodmanally and Co ; 25 bales skins, Lhureffohoy Jafferbhoy ; 24 bales hides, Mahamedally and Co ; 20 bales hides and 13 bales carpets, Hajee Allarakhia Nuthoo ; 11 cwts fishmaws, Sajunbhoy Datoo ; 4 bales hides and 5 cwts horns, Curimbhoy Hajeebhoy ; 31 bales hides, Casom Essa and Co ; 25 bales skins, Jacoob Hajee Jamall and Co ; 210 cwts olibanum and 67½ cwts fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 225 cwts olibanum, Damodur Khuttow ; 25 cwts fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hassom.
Clan Maclean (s)—22 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassom ; 5 bales hides Mahamed Husson Yessunbhoy ; 20 bales hides, Rahmonbhoy Russoolbhoy ; 9 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee Edulje ; 200 bales cotton, P. Chrystal and Co ; 4 bales hides, Natha Essa ; 800 cwts wheat, Remington and Co ; 12 cwts fish, Rajubally Marally ; 1 case gum, 4 cases chundroose, 1 case tortoise shells, and 10½ cwts moyateeta, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy ; 5 bales hides, Bundally Esmall ; 75 cwts rapeseed, Remington and Co ; 100 cwts gallan gall, Sajunbhoy Mahamedbhoy ; 100 bales cotton, Gungadhur Pomadhur.

FOR NEW YORK.

Armenia (s)—30 cases gum olibanum and 232½ cwts mustard-seed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.
Verona (s)—2,418 slabs tin, the P. and O. Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lovaine (s)—500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 10 baskets shells, 499 bags tapioca, and many packages rattans, the A. H. Lloyd and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Elpis (s)—300 cwts wheat, 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, 1,500 cwts groundnuts, 65 cwts horns and 600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Enchantress (s)—32,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Hathersage (s)—40,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Verona (s)—250 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co ; 600 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 3 bales hides, the P. and O. Co.
Helios (s)—800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Framjee Eduljee Davar ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 410 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Cerigo (s)—100 bales cotton, Glado and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Verona (s)—1 bale skins and 50 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co ; 216 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.
Helios (s)—800 bales cotton and 2,430 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Cirago (s)—125 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.

FOR GENOA.

Burswell (s)—200 bales cotton, Framjee Eduljee Davar ; 225 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.
Verona (s)—500 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Burswell (s)—65 cwts kurdiseed, Chuturbhoj Mooljee ; 15 pots rosa oil, H. Mahomed Ebram and M. Jaffer.
Orsino (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Stanmore (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Verona (s)—126 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.
Teddington (s)—57,000 cwts wheat, Remington and Co.

FOR BRISTOL.

Gloucester City (s)—48,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENTS OBERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a.m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m. 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·020
Temperature of the Air................	77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer...............	68·2
Dew Point................................	63·7
Relative humidity of Air...............	·632
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)..	86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a.m)	66·2
General Direction of Wind*	N, ENE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*................	209.

From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.*

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 17.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

450-79—Craigie, L and O—C. A. Turner vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn C. and L.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

402-81—Tyabjee and D.—Vithaldas Ramdas vs Madhowrao Bhaskerjee.
422-81—Nanu and H.—Kaderbhoy Kurrimbhoy vs Mamoojee Hakim.
466-81—Smith and F—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Manbai and others.
509-81—J. Macfarlane—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail and another vs Hajee Ayeb Haiee Jacob and others—Payne and G.

LONG CAUSES.

645-79—Jefferson B and D (for pauper)—Devbai vs Itchalal Vundravandas and others—J. Macfarlane and Chalk and W. (for pauper)—Part heard.
115-80—Chalk and W. (for pauper)—Dayabhoy Hurridas vs Itchalal Vundrawandas and others—J. Macfarlane.
487-79—J. Macfarlane—Motivow and others vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.
446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Velljee and others—J. B and D., P. and G. and J. Macfarlane.

In the matter of the Indian Companie's Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the Fleming S. and W. Co., and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Co., Ardesir and H., and C., L. and O.—Jehangir Gustadjee and another, petitioners.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

190-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Vishwanath Bapoo—Craigie, L. and O.
240-80—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Poonsey Velljee.
44-81—Hearn C. and L—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dayal Ratansey.
92-81—Tobin and R—Chowa Karren Kittolee, &c. vs Memon Ebrahim Caimoowani.

LONG CAUSES.

326-81—Payneand G.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Haiee Haroon Esmail and another—Smith and F.—Part heard.
423-81—Chalk and W.—Annie Henningway vs J. Henningway—Hearn, C. and L.
513-81—Hearn, C. and L.—J. Henningway vs Annie Powar *alias* Annie Henningway—Chalk and W.
339-81—J. Macfarlane—Ahmed Sooniee vs Chunda Ramiee and another—Nanu and H., and R. M. Sayani.
343-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Hajee Esmail Seedick and others vs Hajee Dawood Hajee Sulleman and others.
22-81—Tyabjee and D—Jeewibai vs Golabdas Motiram and others—Jefferson B and D.
128-81—Tyabjee and D.—Memon Hajee Cassam Haiee Noormahomed vs Memon Hajee Oosman Hajee Jooma and another—In person.
306-81—Muljee and B.—Motilall Sudaram and another vs Sookhramdas Khoosalchund—Shamrao P.
346-81—Tyabjee and D.—Hukimchund Joitadas vs The Italia and Helvetia Marine Insurance Co.
355-81—In person (a pauper)—Pembai vs Siioobai—Inperson.
356-81—In person (a pauper)—Sorabai vs Hurrishunker Bhaskerjee and others—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 14.

Mulrenan, Surg., on leave, from Bellary.
Pollock, Captain, R. S. Fusiliers, on leave, from Kallyan.

JANUARY 15.

Ievers, Sug., on leave, from Umballa.
Bougbey, Captain, R. E., on duty, from Secundrabad.

JANUARY 16.

Hawkes, Lieut., Comt., on leave, from Allahabad.
Nogle, Lieut. and Adjt., E. Surrey, on leave, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 16.

O'Dowd, Major, 14th Hussars, to join, to Secundrabad.
Cleeve, Lieut., R. A., to join, to Thyetmyo.
Moore, Lieut., Meywar Bheel Corps, on duty, to Kherwara.
Nogle, Lieut. and Adjt., E. Surrey, from leave, to Dinapore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, January 17.

1. There will be parade under the Adjutant on Wednesday next, the 18th inst., at the Oval near the Bandstand at 7-30 a. m. (Madras time.) All members are requested to attend.

There will be drill under the Serjeant Instr. every morning this week at the Oval at 7-30 a. m. (Madras time.)

2. The attention of members is invited to the following rule of the Rifle Association :—That the Association be opened to all efficient members of the Corps, on payment of Rs. 3 in advance.

Moreover, members are informed that in several of the matches in the coming meeting, attendance at Commandant's parade will be made to count towards prizes.

3. The Range at Coorla is reserved for D. Company on Friday next for the Bayley Challenge Shield competition.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 7.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surg. M. S. Eyre, Actg. Civil Surg. Mangalore, having resumed medical charge of that station on the 17th Dec., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in the Gazette of 9th Aug. 1881, is hereby cancelled.

Surg.-Major Henry James Hazlett, Acg. Zillah Surg., Salem, is (provisionally) confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 27th Dec. vice Dr. Pearse.

The most Honorable the Secy. of State for India has permitted Mr. G. W. Fawcett, of the Mad. Civil Service, to return to duty.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. M. Hayes, Asst. Engr., Raneepett, to be a member of the Local Fund Board, Chittoor Circle.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. William Henry Hobart, B.A., to be joint Chaplain of St. Matthias', Vepery.

The Rev. J. M. Walker, M.A., Chaplain of Trinity Church, Bangalore, having completed ten years' service on the 1st Jan. has attained the rank of Senior Chaplain.

The Rev. Williams H. Hobart is admitted as a Junior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment from the 10th Jan., the date of his arrival at Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Mr. E. B. Hanson, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade is granted furlough, on medical certificate, for one year, from 10th Jan.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Fund Annuities of Jan. 1882, are grant as follows :—To retired Depy. Surg. Genl. W. H. Harris, M.D., and retired Bgde. Surg. C. Cooper, M.D., a large annuity from the 1st Jan. 1882.

To retired Bgde. Surgn. S. J. Wyndowe, M.D., a large annuity from the date of the payment of the balance of minimum, which should take place on or before the 1st March 1882.

To Surgn. Major J. Law, M.D., the established sick small annuity. From the date of the payment of the balance of minimum, or from the date of retirement from the service, whichever may be the latter, provided both events take place on or before the 1st March 1882.

First Class Vety. Surgn. G. Western, in veterinary charge of the Right Honorable the Governor's Body Guard, is granted furlough (m.c.) out of India for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Bombay or Madras.

Major-Genl. F. G. Kempster, Comdg. British Burma Divn. is granted furlough (m.c.) out of India for six months with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Madras.

The Right Honourable the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieut. E. B. Anderson, R. A., to officiate as Asst. Supdt. of Factories, vice Lieut. G. T. Kelaart, R. A., permitted to resign that appointment at his own request.

Lieut. G. T. Kelaart, R. A., to officiate as Comsy. of Ord. 3rd Class.

Lieut. L. Langley, R. E., Asst. to the Chief Engr. for Irrigation, is granted furlough (p.a.) in and out of India for two years.

Condr. James Chatham, of Ord. Dept., is transferred to the retired pension the list on £90 per annum, with effect from the date of embarkation for England.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, January 11.)

General.—The services of Mr. A. P. MacDonnell are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Dept. of Finance and Commerce.

Mr. A. J. Fraser, Depy. Magte. and Depy. Collr., Naraingunge, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, in that distct.

Mr. R. M. Towers, Dist. and Sessions Judge, Tipperah, is allowed leave for one month and five days with effect from the 1st Feb. or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. B. Barrett, Joint Magte. and Depy. Collr., Moorshedabad, is appointed to act as Dist. and Sessions Judge of Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. M. Towers, or until further order.

In supersession of the order of the 26th Dec. 1881, Mr. W. F. Meres, Joint-Magte. and Depy. Collr., is appointed to act until further orders as Dist. and Sessions Judge of Midnapore. This cancels the the order of the same date, appointing Mr. L. B. B. King to act as Dist. and Sessions Judge of Midnapore.

Mr. T. D. Beighton, Joint-Magte. and Depy. Collr., is posted temporarily to the Sudder Station of the district of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Police.—Mr. L. St. John Brodrick, Offg.-Asst. Supt. of Police, Southal Pergunnahs, is transferred temporarily to the district of Dacca.

Ecclesiastical—Mr. Samuel Christian, Pastor of the Comillah Baptist Mission, is authorized to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians, in the district of Tipperah.

The Rev. T. L. J. Warenford, who returned to duty on the forenoon of the 13th Dec. 1881, is appointed to be Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Mily. Hospital, with effect from the 20th idem.

The Rev. V. W. Kinsman, Offg. Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Mily. Hospital, is appointed temporarily to be Chaplain of Darjeeling, with effect from the 21st Dec. 1881.

The Rev. T. B. Speedy is appointed temporarily to be Chaplain of Berhampore, with effect from the 19th Dec. 1881.

The Rev. G. T. Dennis, Chaplain of Barrackpore, is allowed furlough for 21 months with effect from the 1st Feb. next.

The Rev. F. T. S. Dyer, Chaplain of St. Thomas's, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for two years, with effect from the 1st March next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Rev. W. MacCarthy, Senior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, is appointed to act as Chaplain of the Presidency Jail, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 11th Dec. 1881.

The services of the Rev. W. MacCarthy, Senior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Chaplain of the General Hospital and of the Presidency Jail, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh., with effect from the date on which he gave over charge.

The Rev. B. T. Atlay, is appointed to be Senior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Chaplain of the General Hospital and of the Presidency Jail, with effect from the 1st Jan. 1882.

Forests.—Mr. C. A. G. Lillingston, appointed by Her Majesty's Secy. of State to the Forest Dept. of India, reported his arrival at the Sandheads on the 30th ult., and is posted to the Chittagong Forest Divn. as an Asst. Consvr. of the third grade.

Mr. F. S. Barker, appointed by Her Majesty's Secy. of State to the Forest Dept. of India, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 3rd instant, and is posted to the Forest Dept. of Assam as an Asst. Consvr. of the third grade.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. D. Brighton, Joint Magte. and Depy. Collr., 24 Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magte. of the First Class, and with the power, to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—BENGAL.

Transfer.—Mr. A. J. Hughes, Ex. Engr., First Grade, is temporarily transferred in the interests of the public service from the Northern Drainage and Embarkment Divn. to the office of the Supdg. Engr., South-Western Circle, for special duty.

Notifications.—Mr. P. B. Roberts, Ex. Engr., Third Grade, to be Ex. Engr. of the Northern Drainage Embankment Divn., during the absence of deputation of Mr. A. J. Hughes, or until further orders.

The following notification issued by the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept., is republished for information :—

The services of Mr. A. Bewley, Asst. Engr., Second Grade, Railway Branch, now under the Govt. of Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Director-Genl. of Railways.

Leave Mr. E. Le Lievre, Ex. Engr., Second Grade, Chittagong Divn. is granted furlough for two years under section 49 of the Civil Leave Code.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 4.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bn. West Riding Regt.—Lieut. W. H. Cornish to be Interp., vice Lieut. V. Jenkins, resigned. Dated 1st Dec.

4th Bn. Rifle Brigade.—Lieut G. S. P. Hornby to be Instr. of Musk., vice Lieut. A. E. Colville, who vacated on proceeding to England on leave. Dated 6th Nov.

4th Goorkhas.—Lieut. M. A. Kerr, 1st Bn. Leicestershire Regt., a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation. Dated 10th Dec.

Hill Depots, Kasauli.—Capt. J. C. R. Glasgow, 1st Bn. the Suffolk Regt., to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. M. B. Luby, who reverts to regimental duty preparatory to embarking for England with the 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regt.

Major J. Davidson, D. A. A. G., is posted to Army Head-quarters.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

1st Bn. Oxfordshire Regt.—Lieut. Col. S. Crozier, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

4th Bn. King's Rl. Rifles.—Lieut. H. Vere, to remain at Dehra Dun, from 15th October to 6th Dec. on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave granted to him by the General Officer commanding Sirhind Div.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it ; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for the periods specified :—

6th Dragoon Guards.—Major H. B. Hamilton, twelve months.

1st Bn. South Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. G. H. Denshire, six months.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

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Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

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CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

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Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
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MR. JOSEPH COOK will LECTURE on TUESDAY, 17th instant, at 5-30 p. m. (Bombay time) in the TOWN HALL.

SUBJECT :—Decline of Rationalism in Europe.

A limited number of Seats reserved ; all other seats free. Tickets for Reserved Seats at SOUNDY and Co. Price one Rupee.

The reserved tickets were late in being sent to to Messrs. Soundy and Co., yesterday,—a full supply is there to-day.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. D. M. BENNETT asks us to insert a long letter to vindicate his character, and to show that he was unjustly convicted and sent to jail by an American court of justice. He also asks us to consent to publish the passages from his pamphlet, for which he was convicted, to show that they were no worse than passages which appear at times in a local contemporary which has constituted itself his censor. We regret that pressure on our space precludes compliance with either of Mr. Bennett's requests.

SEVERAL letters relative to the late Theosophic Meeting cannot be inserted, for they would have no interest for any but the Theosophists who have a journal of their own.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MANECKBAI.—January 17, at Fort, Frere Road, Maneckbai, daughter of Byramjee Furdoonjee Marazbanji, aged 26 years, deeply regretted.

RICHMAN.—January 14th, at Government House, Guneshkind, of cholera, Alice, second daughter of Henry Richman, Esq., aged 24.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

APPLEBY.—January 5th, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of A. Dawkins Appleby, Postal Department, of a daughter.

BLANK.—January 6th, at Rawulpindi, the wife of Mr. F. O. Blank, contractor, of a daughter, prematurely.

LECHLER.—January 11th, at Madras, the wife of William Ingle Lechler, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1882.

THE British public, and at times British statesmen are in the habit of growing hysterical upon various topics connected with Indian administration. The amiable weakness is sometimes due to demagoguic oratory of the Exeter Hall type, sometimes to spontaneous ebullitions of misguided humanity. It is almost periodical in recurrence, and usually characterised by an ignorance as profound as it is alarming. When we reflect that the strings of Indian policy are pulled in Downing Street, and that in the present advanced stage of civilization whereby the members of Parliament are in very deed brought into dependence upon the masses of their constituencies, we have some reasonable ground for deprecating the crude processes of thought by which the British public is apt to arrive at conclusions, the practical effects of which may very far exceed the limits foreseen by their impulsive originators. The opium trade is at present the red rag which is exciting the frantic rage of about 99 per cent. of our platform politicians and humanity loving prelates. Mass meetings here and there, harangued at length by men of high repute, and goaded into righteous indignation by the lofty, though alas, illogical eloquence of archbishops, bear witness to the intensity and width of the movement. It is perfectly evident that the people of England are perpared to accept without reservation the sweeping statements and glowing piety with which the traffic in opium is shewn, in the first place, to be the creature of official avarice and, in the second place, is held up to the reprobation of moralists as the fountain of vice wherein millions of souls drink damnation to themselves, and perpetuate the blackest reckoning against their tempters in the day of judgment. We have little to say against the rhetoric of the agitators. When a question is mainly one of facts, and is persistently treated from an emotional stand-point, we can only regret that so many are willing to confound the provinces of abstract and practical statesmanship. We can scarcely expect that a line of reasoning which is based upon false assumptions and gratuitous postulates in morals will ever produce any more satisfactory conclusions than the semi-religious nonsense with which English audiences are at present being flooded. As, however, the question of maintaining or abolishing our opium revenue is in great measure hazarded upon the extent to which emotionalism is likely to overwhelm common sense, we feel bound to enter our protest against the main ideas pervading the argument at home. We do so with the less hesitation, since in the present state of Indian finance a curtailment of the revenue to the extent of six or seven millions becomes a question of very material importance. It is generally assumed by the opponents of our opium revenue that the consumption of opium in China is mainly supported by the action taken by the British Government.

It is generally assumed, again, that upon the abolition of the Indian opium trade by the forcible suppression of the growth of the poppy, a fatal blow would be struck at the consumption of opium in China—that it would progressively decrease and finally cease entirely. It is further assumed that the Chinese Government is wholly inimical to the smoking of opium, and is only fettered in framing decisive measures prior to the first shipment of Indian opium for its total abolition by the countenance given to the trade by the Indian Government. Lastly, a few general theories are thrown in by way of religious leaven. Among these, lofty sentiments—such as "that a loss of six or seven millions to the Indian Finances is a question outside the discussion of a moral problem involving issues of the general perdition or salvation of suffering Chinese" ; "that opium in every form is a devil's instrument, and should not be regarded as an ordinary staple of trade"—we invariably find a singular prominence in the glowing perorations of the opium abolitionists. We think we have fairly stated the position taken up by the agitators at home. And yet we find it difficult to believe that such a farrago of false facts and falser conclusions can be made current even by the utterances of archbishops. In sum and substance they amount to this,—(1) that we originated, or practically originated, the opium trade and consequently the consumption of opium in China ; (2) that we perpetuated that trade ; (3) that we did so in spite of the ever to be commended efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress it ; (4) that in no case ought such a pernicious drug as opium to form the basis of any revenue received by a Christian country ; (5) because opium is immediately little better than poison, and mediately a great deal worse ! The chain of argument might be more or less suggestive but for a few flaws which archbishops and agitators generally vie with each other in ignoring. In the first instance, the Portuguese, and not the English, commenced the import trade with China. Secondly, it is almost demonstrably certain that for two centuries earlier than this, or at any rate for two centuries (1781), the growth and uses of opium had been quite familiar to the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. It is further demonstrable, as Sir Rutherford Alcock has most ably shewn, that the importation of Indian opium (the rock of offence upon which the whole humanitarian machinery of England has run a miserable wreck, and is now proclaiming its own imbecility), is but a drop in the bucket to the home products of the Chinese themselves in this most nefarious line of business. When this fact is clearly apprehended, we believe that the rabid outcry against the *immorality* of the opium exports cannot possibly find acceptance in any right thinking mind. It is quite true that the Chinese Government have constantly issued prohibitory edicts against the opium trade internal and external. It is sufficient to add by way of comment (and our readers may accept the statement confidently) that, with the solitary exception in the year 1839, no single attempt has been made by the Chinese authorities to carry their edicts into effect. This can scarcely be laid to the door of British responsibility, since we find that during the whole period antecedent to the British importation the Chinese Government were equally supine. The inference is clear enough, though we can hardly venture to hope that the public at home will choose to recognize it.

Lastly, we may call our readers attention to Sir George Birdwood's letter in the *Times* upon the effects of opium. Sir George Birdwood is a very reliable authority, one, too, who has been at the pains to acquire practical experience, and he distinctly affirms his belief that the moderate use of opium is, so far from being a practice instigated of the devil, quite innocuous and not infrequently beneficial. Upon such a question we prefer Sir G. Birdwood's opinion to the irresponsible and ignorant expressions of Englishmen who are, probably, only acquainted with the name and nature of opium through the medium of De Quincey's morbid work. We have endeavoured very briefly to point out that, with the exception of one statement *i.e.*, that the Chinese Government have endeavoured to repress the growth of opium and its use, every one of the postulates of the anti-opium agitators is absolutely false ; and with reference to the excepted statement we beg leave to think that the inference usually drawn at home is also absolutely false. Under these circumstances we await resignedly the outcome of a clamour which, though we have no hesitation in stigmatizing its baseless and unreasonable fabric, may ultimately affect our Imperial organization most materially We trust that ignorance and impulse may give way to demonstrable fact and unprejudiced reason.

THE ministerial crisis in Egypt is an event which has probably not occurred before, since the time when Joseph was called to the councils of Pharoah. That eminent finance minister would probably have been able to satisfy the Comptrollers-General as well as an assembly of Notables. Sherif Pasha recognises the impossibility of accomplishing such a feat, and he threatens to resign unless the Notables withdraw their pretensions to control the Egyptian Budget. The Comptrollers General very naturally refuse to submit their plans to the supervision of the Egyptian Parliament. It is equally natural, it must be admitted, for the latter body to press its right to regulate the finances of the country. If the Notables do not hold the purse-strings they will be no better than a dialectical society, to the debates of which no one will pay any particular attention. Real power, however, is on the side of the Anglo-French alliance which the Comptrollers-General represent. The Egyptian Nationalists have the advantage of disposing of the only force on the spot, the Egyptian army. But even if that army were increased to eighteen thousand men, which is the highest hope of the patriotic Colonels, it could not long keep the field against an Anglo-French demonstration which would undoubtedly take the shape of a *corps d'armée*. It would therefore be well if the Colonels and the Notables endeavoured to emulate the proverbial wisdom of the Egyptians of old and avoided pushing their pretensions too far. If they precipitate a crisis, the issue, so far as they are concerned, will not be long in doubt.

THE idea of making a canal from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea which shall be cheaper and deeper, and in every way superior to that of M. de Lesseps, has really taken hold of certain practical English minds. Mr. John Pender and one or two others are actually in Egypt with an eye to the realisation of the scheme. The new canal would start from the Nile near Alexandria and go diagonally across the country to Suez. The cost of the work is calculated at ten millions sterling, the outlay on the Suez Canal having been sixteen millions. Six millions economised would enable the new canal to accommodate traffic at a much lower figure than the existing one is obliged to charge. The new Company would be an English one, and it is expected that as the greater portion of the vessels now using the Suez Canal are English, the new canal would be sure of a preference from them even at equal rates, and *a fortiori* at rates below those which the existing Company must exact to pay dividends on its enormous capital. Ten years are spoken of as necessary for the completion of the new canal. Will the Egyptian Government grant a concession ? That may be doubted. French influence, which is very strong, will be exerted to the utmost against the projectors who have not, so far as we are aware, even the unofficial support of the English Government. M. de Lesseps and his representatives profess sublime indifference to the new proposal. They declare that it is not within the competence of the Egyptian Government to grant a concession for any new canal between the two seas, the Suez Canal Company having been granted a monopoly for the best part of a century. There the matter stands at present. Whatever may be done, it is interesting to know that keen business-men believe that there is room for a second canal, and that were the concession obtained, the requisite capital could be raised in London without difficulty.

AN important point in Municipal procedure may be regarded as having been decided by the election of Sir Frank Souter to the Chairmanship of the Corporation yesterday. In future, it is plain, no Chairman can be allowed to hold office for two successive years. Hitherto, nearly every Chairman has been re-elected for a second term of office ; and we think there is much to be said in favour of a judicious exercise of this practice, which the law allows, as a suitable token of appreciation of good services rendered, and, further, as affording a means of avoiding an exhaustion of the supply of members fitted to fill the position. It was very truly said yesterday that election as a member of the Corporation is not necessarily full qualification for the responsible office of Chairman, which requires certain special qualities. Two of the chief of these were well described by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee as an extensive knowledge of Municipal work in past years, and the ability to decide points of order such as constantly arise. Certainly no member of the Corporation possesses the first of these qualifications in a greater degree than Dr. Blaney, and the experience of the last year has shown that he is equally in the possession of the second. Our idea is that for the Chairman of a body like the Bombay Municipal Coroporation, where official influence is already so strong, a qualification ranking quite equal with those named, should be complete freedom from Secretariat trammels. Questions frequently come before the Corporation, as in the case of the introduction of the C. D. Act, where the interest of the Municipality conflict with the wishes of Government, and such points are liable to be decided by the casting vote of the Chairman. It is in view of such contingencies that we hold that a non-official makes a better, as being necessarily a more independent, Chairman of the Corporation, than an official ; and it was on that ground solely that we opposed Sir Frank Souter's election. However, the majority of the Corporation have decided that the interests of the Municipality can be safely entrusted to Sir Frank's keeping, in spite of his combining the position of Commissioner of Police with that of Chairman of the Corporation ; and we congratulate him on the strong sense of his independence of character which, this election evidences, is entertained in Bombay. Sir Frank Souter, it may be admitted, is more likely than most men to minimise the disadvantages inherent in the attempt to fulfil duties which must be often conflicting in their character ; and he is personally well entitled to the mark of personal regard implied in his election.

THE LATE MISS RICHMAN.

MISS ALICE RICHMAN, who was 24 years of age, was the second daughter of the late Lady Fergusson's eldest brother, Henry Richman. She was greatly beloved by Lady Fergusson, and was accustomed to pass much time in her company. They had been at school together. She arrived in Bombay on a visit to the Governor and Lady Fergusson on 1st Nov. last. She was out driving with Lady Fergusson for some hours the day before the latter was ill ; they visited the Government House on Malabar Point together. They may possibly have encountered some noxious emanation there, or on the Byculla Flats, or at Parel : it is impossible to say.

On the nature of Lady Fergusson's last illness being perceived, Miss Richman was sent, together with Miss Fergusson and the little boy, to Malabar Point, where they remained without returning to Parel, till Friday afternoon, when they took the train for Kirkee at Byculla Station.

No suspicion was entertained that Miss Richman was otherwise than well, till she called her maid early on Saturday morning. Dr. Finday was immediately sent for, and shortly after Dr. Bruce, who both continued constantly in attendance till the last, as did also Dr. Sexton, who was called in later. But she never regained strength after the crisis of the disease, and she expired at 7 o'clock that evening.

She was buried on Sunday morning, in a spot selected by the Governor within the grounds of Government House, Gunnesh Khind.

Miss Richman was possessed of great beauty and a most amiable and attractive disposition.

It is gratifying to know that she was able to understand the religious service offered early in the afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Bagnall, Chaplain of Kirkee, having previously expressed her desire for prayer on her behalf.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.

DR. WEIR and other officials of the Health Department yesterday made another examination of Government House, Parel, with a view to ascertain any lurking cause of infection in the drains or elsewhere. The construction of the drainage is defective in several respects, but nothing was lighted upon which could account for the fatality which has occurred. It may be mentioned that Lady Fergusson and Miss Richman occupied sleeping rooms on opposite sides of the house, having nothing in common but the fact that they were both on the second floor.

NOTES ON THE AGRICULTURISTS OF THE DISTRICT OF ARUNGABAD.

WE have received a copy of the second edition of this interesting and well written little work. The author, Mr. Furdonjee Jamshedjee, M. R. A. S., was in April, 1879, directed by the Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Government in the Revenue Department to furnish an account of the social and economic condition of the agricultural community in the Arungabad District, with which he was well acquainted. That his investigations were of a most searching character is clearly proved by the material with which this book is filled. Mr. Furdonjee divides the agriculturists of whom he writes into four classes. The first class, he says, chiefly consists of Brahmins, well-to-do Mahrattas, affluent patels, and prosperous artisans who employ labourers to do the field work. The second class consists of patels of large villages, well-to-do Kunbis, traders, and the heads of families of Malis. Although this second class depends chiefly on tillage for subsistence, its income is largely supplemented by the produce of dairies and the rearing of stock. Kunbis—ryots proper—with a sprinkling of Malis, Purdaysis, Dhungers &c., make up the third class. They devote their whole labour to the field, holding principally dry crop land, and are not very prosperous. The fourth class are Kunbis, Dhungers, Malis, Mahars, Mangs, a few of whom hold a small area of land. The majority hold no land, and generally become sharers with others who do. They all live poorly, and often from hand to mouth Having given the proportion of each class of the cultivators to the whole body, the author proceeds to describe, in a very graphic and pleasing style, the life and manner of the Kunbi. "The Kunbi," says Mr. Furdoonjee, "is a harmless, inoffensive creature, simple in his habits, kindly by disposition, and unambitious by nature." The only thing that seems to arouse his indignation is an encroachment upon his *watandari* right, any dispute in connection with which he will fight out to the last. The household and domestic life of the Kunbi is detailed at some length, and the following description of a Deccan village is worth quoting :—

To the weary traveller, journeying along, there is no sight more refreshing or grateful than the distant glimpse obtained of a clump of trees, for it marks the site of a flourishing and prosperous village. As he advances, he observes the towering *guddi* (fort), the pretty temples, and grey flat-terraced houses peeping out of the green foliage. His road lies between sweet-scented hedge-rows, enclosing the irrigated fields, in which the peasantry are at work. Here, a Kunbi chants his monotonous song as he drives down the sloping bullock-path his patient oxen, which draw, by means of a leathern bucket attached to their yoke by long ropes, water from the well to irrigate his lands. There, a band of field labourers are lightening their work by singing some rustic song, which mellowed by distance, falls not inharmoniously on the ear. Hard by flows the babbling brook, in which men and women are bathing modestly, half-naked though they be, and in which buffaloes love to lie down, keeping their heads only above the water. Here also may be seen a flock of sheep, attended by a little shepherd boy with his brace of shaggy half-starved dogs, drinking in the sweet cool water of the running stream. And Kunbi maidens and matrons, modestly and neatly attired in pretty coloured *saris*, are wending their way to and from the rivulet, with water pitchers balanced on their heads. There are heaps of manure piled just outside the village wall, emitting anything but a pleasant odour, and passing these the traveller enters the village gateway, where he finds the village *Yeshkur* (the Mahar on duty), who attends to his wants. The village is certainly not very clean, and roads and drains are generally conspicuous by their absence. The houses are not built in a line, but are irregularly scattered about. Treading the winding path, the traveller at last reaches the *dharamshala* (rest-house). That stately-looking, fort-like structure, just opposite the *dharamshála* is the residence of the village patel ; that modest, humble habitation, which looks as if it stood in awe of the patel's house, and was shrinking away from it, belongs to the village peasant. In yonder gaudily painted house dwells that important personage, the village *bania*, whose fat figure and waddling gait are familiar to every man, woman, and child of the village. Those mean-looking hovels, scattered in a corner just outside the village walls, are the dwellings of the outcaste Mahars, who are not allowed to live within the limits of the village proper.

Mr. Furdoonjee assumes that about 15 per cent. of the agricultural population support themselves as hired field labourers. He details the manner in which the Kunbi cultivator and his family are occupied all the year round, and gives much useful information as to the methods of cultivation. The author shows himself thoroughly conversant with the agriculture of the Deccan, and his book is a valuable contribution to Indian literature.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE SURAT HIGH SCHOOL.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JAN. 10.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful scholars of the Surat High-School, took place on Friday, the 6th instant, in the central hall of the school, in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, presided over by Mr. J. G. White, Collector of Surat.

The President having taken the chair at 4-45 p.m., precisely, the head-master, Mr. Uttamram, read a brief and lucid report on the affairs of the past year. The attendance, he said, showed a slight increase, and the results of the Inspectors' examination, were very fair. Ten boys had passed in the matriculation examination, a result which would be held fair, when the mediocre results obtained generally were considered. Twenty-nine boys received instruction in the agricultural classes attached to the school. Much stress was laid upon the advantages likely to accrue to the people generally by the establishment of the agricultural classes in connection with the High-school, and a proposal was made for the consideration of the President and members of the Agricultural Committee for endowing four scholarships for that branch of instruction. The long standing want of a gymnasium was to be soon supplied, as the Government and the municipality of Surat had liberally contributed towards the erection of a suitable house for the same. Sett Tapidas Vurzdas, of Bombay, was also thanked for having promised Rs. 150 for gymnastic apparatus. Then followed a short sketch of the policy unremittingly followed by the British Government of looking upon the education of the people as one of its first duties, beginning with the principles inaugurated by that able and far-seeing statesman Lord Macaulay, and ending with the blessings resulting therefrom to the country at large. The report concluded with a hope that the Municipality would further the cause of education among the poorer classes by endowing a number of scholarships for the poor and deserving students of the school, whose number is increasing day by day.

At the conclusion of the report the recitations, songs, &c., &c., were given in such an effective way as to draw forth loud encomiums from the audience. A large number of prizes were then distributed, after which Mr. White addressed the meeting. He commenced by characterising the recitations as eloquent and praiseworthy, remarking that the examinational results of the school were satisfactory, and said he believed that the appeal made by the head-master in behalf of the poor boys of the school was well worthy of consideration. He further added that the liberal donation of Sett Tapidas Vurzdas was a proof of the warm interest evinced by the well-to-do classes in the physical education of their countrymen. A vote of thanks to the President brought the proceedings to a close, when the company dispersed well pleased with the enjoyable entertainment they were treated with. I must add that the head-master was cordially helped by the first assistant master, Mr. K. K. Kapadia, and other members of the school staff.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Commander G. W. Brady, arrived in harbour yesterday evening at 7-30 with the English mails of the 30th ult. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. Moss.
Miss Moss.
Miss Jessie Moss.
Mrs. L. Bailey.
Mr. Gore Langton.
Lady Thompson, infant and female servant.
Lieut. H. T. Brown.
Mrs. Ollivant.
Mr. Collett.
Mr. Greenshaw.
Mr. Hunter.
Mr. Mason,
Mr. Ward.
Mr. Wood.
Mr. Jamieson.
Mr. Pearson.
Mr. J. M. Reach.
Mr. Warnock.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Hutchins.
Mrs. Hutchins.
Lt.-Col. Hopton.
Mr. J. Thompson.
Mr. Costobadie.
Mrs. Grattan.
Sir T. Thompson.
Mons. P. de Saone.
Mr. H. B. W. Turner.
Capt. Dumas.
Mr. Killick.
Mr. G. Olliphant.
Mr. W. H. Oakes.
Mrs. Fredwood.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Bythell.
Mr. Sawyer.
Signor Cordeiro.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph.
Mr. Stoker.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. Clements.
Natives 4 men, 2 women, 6 children.
S. Roussoel.
Essack.
F. Mahomed.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 24TH TO 30TH DEC. INCLUSIVE.)

A MEMORIAL, signed by 32 peers, 75 M.P.'s, and upwards of 43,000 other persons, was presented on Friday to the Home Secretary, praying for the release of the prisoners under sentences for bribery at the last election. Sir W. Harcourt on Saturday intimated that he saw no reason for interfering with the sentences passed by the Judges.

Sir C. Dilke has arrived in Paris, and had an interview on Wednesday with M. Gambetta.

An official War Office return just published shows that the total number of enrolled volunteers now exceeds 208,000 men.

The Lord Mayor of London has published his correspondence with Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the Fund for the Defence of Property in Ireland, in disproof of suggestions that the movement had been conceived in a party spirit.

The Sunderland Town Council has declined to take notice of the circular of the Lord Mayor of London inviting co-operation for the Fund for Defence of Property in Ireland.

The annual conference of Head Masters of Schools was held on Friday at Wellington College, when a variety of questions in connexion with education and examinations were discussed.

Viscount Helmsley, eldest son of the Earl of Feversham and M.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire, died at Madeira a few days since.

Lord Justice Lush died on Tuesday in the 75th year of his age. The death is also announced of Mr. Horace Watson, solicitor to the General Post Office.

The Judges of the Scottish Court of Session on Friday rejected a suit of the liquidators of the late City of Glasgow Bank against Mr. W. Mackinnon, late a director, for repayment of £312,000, the sum paid away as profits between 1858 and 1870 beyond the just earnings of the Bank.

A very dense fog prevailed on Friday evening in London and many other towns, causing great difficulty and some danger. Several cases are reported of drowning through people walking in the darkness into canals and rivers.

Several meetings of the "Salvation Army" were held on Monday at Exeter-hall, the chief object being to promote the building of a Congress [illegible] Clapton, at a cost of about £20,000. Nearly [illegible] that amount has already been subscribed.

A Mormon Conference was held in [illegible] Bloomsbury, on Monday. It was stated [illegible] work of proselytism was less successful [illegible] than in the provinces, and it was resolved [illegible] fresh measures to advance the Mormon [illegible] metropolis.

Mackie, a deal pilot, who was under [illegible] tence of imprisonment for bribery at [illegible] election, has been released on medical certificate.

The Cunard steamer Catalonia on Sunday [illegible] ing was in collision off Cork Harbour with the barque Helenslea, from San Francisco. The latter vessel sank with nine of her crew.

The South Arklow lightship was run down by an American vessel, which proceeded on her voyage. Steamers have been despatched to overtake the vessel, on board which it is hoped the crew of the lightship have taken refuge.

A Chinaman, who was performing feats of strength and skill at a music-hall at Brighton on Monday, fired a cannon, the charge of which struck a boy seated in the gallery, instantly killing him.

Mr. J. H. Davey, lately a merchant in South Africa, was run over and killed on Friday while he was crossing the rails at Keymer Junction of the Brighton Railway.

A burglary was effected last week at the residence of the Earl of Essex Casbiobury-park, Watford. Jewellery worth upwards of £200 belonging to Miss Claughton, who, with the Bishop of St. Albans, her father, were guests in the house, was stolen.

The flooring of a school-room attached to a Methodist chapel at Camborne, Cornwall, in which a bazaar was being held gave way on Monday and many persons were injured.

The boiler of a goods engine burst on Monday, near Stockton-on-Tees. The driver, fireman, and guard were killed, as was also the guard of another train, which was set on fire by the explosion. Another guard has since died of his injuries.

At a meeting of the Privy Council in Ireland held on Tuesday several new rules were approved to facilitate the serving of legal notices of process. Several counties were also ordered to be proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Act, and the county of Westmeath was declared to be disturbed and requiring additional policeforce. Five resident magistrates have been appointed to act in disturbed districts, and police patrols are to be employed.

An appeal has been made, signed by Miss Parnell, to all members of the Ladies' Land League, to hold meetings on January 1st, and to refuse to give bail if arrested by the police.

Four men were detected by the police savagely beating a tenant-farmer, near Kilmallock, who was suspected of having paid his rent. A shot was fired on Saturday into the house of a farmer near Cashel, who had paid his rent, and his daughter was wounded. Another farmer, near Cork, who also had paid his rent, was fired at on Friday.

Three men charged with unlawful possession of arms and ammunition found by the police in a house in Cross Kevin-street, Dublin, have been committed for trial.

The *United Ireland* newspaper, which was seized last week by the police, has been again published and widely distributed, having been printed in London. The police visited the office and seized a few papers, but the bulk of the impression had been forwarded to agents in the various towns.

Money has been scarcer with the approaching close of the year, and in greater demand for Stock Exchange purposes. Rates have therefore been much harder, three months' bills having been discounted up to 4¾ per cent. Consols were dull at first, but rallied, and closed at 99⅞ for money. In most of the other departments previous dulness has been succeeded by a much firmer feeling.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gen. A. S. Allan, Ben. Ret. ; Col. F. B. White, Mad. Ret. ; Viscount Helmsley, M. P. ; Lord Justice Lush ; Mr. Justice O'Brien, of Dublin ; General Thos. Pattle, C. B. ; the Hon. James Hunter Forbes ; Mr. Grenville Murray ; Mr. Horace Watson, Solicitor to G. P. O. ; Lady Blake ; Lady Barren ; the Hon. Mrs. Bedingfeld ; the Hon. Mrs. Frances Tighe ; Admiral Elliott ; Maj.-Gen. R. G. Conolly, R. M. L. I. ; J. C. Mason, late Marine Secretary, India Office.

THE French troops under General Logerot, having surrounded the Matmata mountain, the stronghold of the Beni Zed tribe, the Arabs attacked and maintained a determined struggle for six hours. Ultimately they were defeated with much loss. The sanitary condition of the French troops is very unsatisfactory, and the hospital accommodation is stated to be deficient and imperfectly organized.

It is stated that the Prussian Cabinet, under the presidency of Prince Bismarck, has assented to certain modifications of the laws recently passed affecting the Roman Catholic Church, which may lead to a reconciliation between the State and the Vatican.

A correspondent of a Madrid paper states that the troops despatched by the Sultan of Morocco to capture the insurgent Arab chief Bou Amema had passed over to his command and had joined in attacking some tribes which refused to assent to a Holy war against the French.

The Pope on Saturday received the usual felicitations from the Cardinals present in Rome. In reply to their congratulations, the Pope referred to the persecution to which the Catholic Church is exposed, and notably in Rome, and he added that he expected even more severe persecution in the future.

The difficulty between Austria and Roumania will, it is considered, be amicably arranged.

The Sultan has signed the *Iradé* sanctioning the arrangements effected with the bondholders.

The Egyptian Assembly of Notables was opened at Cairo on Monday.

A panic was caused in a church at Warsaw on Sunday, which led to the deaths of about 30 persons, many others being injured.

The great meeting of the Transvaal Boers has been held and passed off quietly. Some dissatisfaction was expressed at the terms of the Convention, but the action of the Triumvirate and the Volksraad was approved.

The trial of Guiteau at Washington is still going on. The United States papers express profound disgust at the manner in which the trial has been conducted.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

AFGHAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 16.

It is reported from Kandahar that the Alizai Chiefs have come in to pay their respects to the Governor; also that six Turkomans from Merv have reached Kandahar *en route* to Kabul, bringing with them a present of four Turkoman horses for the Amir. Their object is said to be to obtain permission for their tribe to reside in Badghis Khushk or Bala Murghab. Their defeat by the Russians, which they openly admit, has given rise to a good deal of gossip in the Kandahar bazaars, some believing that Russia and England have agreed to divide the country, whilst others credit us with already making preparations to return to the country. All would, however, appear to welcome the prospect of the British troops coming back. The popular verdict is decidedly in our favour and against the Russians.

General Faramosh Khan has arrived in Kandahar from Herat to take command of the troops from General Ghulam Haidar who is ordered to Kabul.

Trade between Herat and Kandahar is reviving. The road seems fairly safe.

Taj Mahomed Khan Seistani has gone to Kabul.

The Amir has been well received in Kabul, and is said to be much pleased.

THE LATE MISS RICHMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 16.

There is no cholera at Poona. It is said that the late Miss Richman had been ailing for three days, but never mentioned the fact.

In consequence of her death Sir John Ross' evening party has been put off.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 16.

His Excellency the Governor received a hearty reception at Devala centre mining district from the planters and miners of the neighbourhood. At lunch Colonel Henderson, Chairman of the Nilgiri Planting and Mining Association presided and said, in the course of a speech, in which he proposed the health of the Governor that in regard to the question of the gold industry in the Wynaad he considered they had the four requisites necessary for success, *viz.* British mental and physical ability, British integrity, and British capital. No one could deny the existence of gold in some form in the Wynaad, but the question was whether the industry would ultimately prove remunerative. He believed that the difficulties with which it was at present surrounded would be overcome and the mystery solved satisfactorily in a short time. His Excellency, in replying to the toast, referred touchingly to the death of Lady Fergusson, news of which, His Excellency said, indisposed all of them to anything like festivity; but as he might never revisit the Wynaad, he was glad to have the opportunity of wishing success to all their industries.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 16.

The head-quarters of the right wing of the second Oxfordshire Regiment have arrived from Madras this morning. The left wing of the second Hants leave this for Beypore on Saturday.

THE DEWAN OF MYSORE.

Mr. Runga Charlu, Dewan, accompanied by his Secretary, left for Calcutta last night. Mr. Seshadri Iyer acts as Dewan.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The Duchess of Connaught has given birth to a daughter.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

The latest advices from Cairo state that the Egyptian Notables insist upon their right to control the Budget. The English and French Comptrollers-General have opposed the claim.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Cairo which states that the President of the Egyptian Council of Ministers will resign unless the Notables withdraw their claims.

OBITUARY.

Vice-Chancellor Malins.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The Bombay mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Camorta left here on the evening of the 13th instant.

The Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore, outward bound for Bombay, left Suez at 9 a.m on Sunday, 15th instant.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed unchanged. Surats quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 15-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4½ " "	91
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¼
3 " French Rentes	115
Bar Silver	52 3-16

Arrival—Altimore.

THE new church erected on Malabar Hill for the benefit of Episcopalians residing in that locality was consecrated yesterday morning by the Bishop of Bombay.

THE latest cholera returns show that there were no fresh cases reported in Bombay on the 14th inst., and only one on the 15th, which proved fatal yesterday morning. The patient in this case was a stranger, who arrived in Bombay about a month since, from Ratnagiri. Last week, the cases reported were only about half the number of the previous week.

WE have had sent to us a copy of a memorial from "the Managing Committee of the Bombay Hindu Burning Ground and Burial Grounds" to the Government, praying for permission to reopen the burning ground at Upper Colaba. It was urged that "the ground in question is situated on the sea-shore, to the south of the old light-house, and is far removed from any human dwelling; and if the sanction now applied for is granted but few cremations will take place on the site, as it is only contended that the bodies of those persons who die in Upper Colaba, to the south of St. Mary's Church, shall be there burned." The object, of course, was to relieve the "unnecessary hardship inflicted on those concerned, when instead of being allowed to burn the body at the old place of cremation, closely adjacent, they are compelled to convey the remains of the deceased by a circuitous route extending over three miles all the way to Sonapur." The answer to the memorial states that "His Excellency the Governor in Council, having fully considered the matter again, regrets his inability to comply" with the request.

THE *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab* considers that the death so short a time ago of Mr. Adams, the Governor of Madras, followed by that of Lady Fergusson, is not unlikely to make Indian Governorships less popular and sought after by English politicians.

IT is stated now that the Nizam's projected tour has been altogether abandoned. Definite orders to that effect are reported to have been given on Saturday afternoon. His Highness has not yet recovered from the injury he sustained the other day, which was a slight displacement of one of his knee-caps. He is, however, much better and able to move about a little with the aid of a stick, and takes a constitutional daily in a tonjon; but it will take some time before his complete recovery is established.

THE Lahore paper hears that the Head Quarters and Wing of the 23rd Pioneers, which left Mean Meer on 17th November for Kohima, arrived there, after many delays, on 24th December, and set to work at once on the road from the plains up to Kohima. They were at the end of last month encamped at Phermia, Naga Hills. The hills are covered with dense jungle, but the climate is delightful. The work the men are now doing will probably occupy them up to the end of March, and, unless their services are required beyond that time, they would return to Lahore in May, or perhaps in April.

THE North-West Provinces crop and weather report for the week ended the 11th inst. states:—Clouds in western part of provinces and slight rain in Meerut. Elsewhere no rain has fallen. The unirrigated crops are withering, but irrigated rabi is generally in fair condition. Prices risen in Fyzabad and Jhanshi; elsewhere stationary. General health good. Cattle-disease continues in Jhansi and Kumaun.

URGENT representations have recently been made to the Persian Government, an official *communiqué* informs us, on the subject of certain grievances complained of by the Jewish subjects of H. M. the Shah. The most important of these grievances were, first, that under existing regulations they were prohibited from occupying shops in the bazaars; and secondly, that Jewish converts to Islamism were permitted by law to deprive their relatives of all rights of inheritance. The Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs has now announced that the claims of Moslem converts to inherit property as Mussulmans, to the detriment of the rightful Jewish heirs, will in future be disallowed, and that arrangements will be made with regard to the Teheran Jews which will admit of their opening shops in a portion of the bazaar. The Jews of Ispahan are said to enjoy more effectual protection at the hands of the Zib-ex-sultan, Prince Governor of that Province, than their co-religionists in any other part of Persia.

THE *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab* understands, that a second memorial in favour of the Punjab University has been forwarded to the Viceroy signed by about 4,000 responsible persons of the Rawalpindi Districts, including Raises, Sirdars, Choudries and other notables, from the leading clans of the Ghakkars, Janjuas, Khatars, &c. "This memorial also points out the motives and insignificance of the individuals who, by various misrepresentations, obtained signatures to two memorials against the University chiefly from the lower or less responsible elements of the native community."

WITH reference to the serious fever epidemic of last year in Amritsur and other cities of the Punjab, the same paper writes:—It would be interesting to have a not too scientific report on the nature and causes of these epidemics which at times decimate whole towns and villages. We do not recollect having seen anything of the kind as yet, the Sanitary Commissioner's figures being published in a manner which does no justice to his labours. The Cholera Commission, too, seems to have dissolved without giving the world the benefit of any of its ideas, but it is believed that Dr. Bellew, the eminent Secretary, is engaged on a truly *magnum opus*, the History of Cholera throughout India. Perhaps the results of their labours are still doing the passage of the "usual official channel" which so successfully delays the publication of so much that might be interesting and useful, if only made known at a time when the circumstances involved are still of recent occurrence. Such epidemics as have recently visited this province may not be altogether preventible, but, probably, much may be done in the way of sanitary improvement to reduce their virulence and to limit their action.

THERE is now an immediate prospect of the opening of the Veterinary College at Lahore. The institution will commence in temporary buildings which will shortly be erected near the Medical School. *The Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab* remarks that "the intelligent native public will hail with joy the opening of a good Veterinary School. The treatment of cattle and horses is one of the sciences in which this country has everything to learn, and the gain to the agricultural classes will be great when they can obtain the services of competent men in all parts of the country to treat their cattle. There can be no doubt that thousands of cattle die annually from the utter ignorance of their owners to treat the most ordinary diseases properly. We trust that District and Municipal Committees will give strong support to the College by sending up selected young men to undergo a course of instruction with a view to practising in their respective districts. It would not be too much to express the hope that before many years should pass by, every large town and village will have a competent Veterinary Surgeon located in it."

SIR RICHARD MALINS, news of whose death has been telegraphed by Reuter, we see from *Men of the Time*, was born in 1805, and educated at Cambridge; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1830; became Q. C. and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1849; and was first returned for Wallingford in the Conservative interest in July, 1852. He was re-elected in March, 1857, and in April, 1859, lost his seat at the general election in July, 1865. He was appointed a Vice-Chancellor Dec. 4, 1866, and was knighted Feb. 2, 1867.

THE East Indian Railway authorities propose before long to take over the working of the following lines as branches of their main undertaking:—The Patna-Gaya, the Sindia, the Dildarnagar, and the Barh Railways. The proposal has been submitted to the Secretary of State and been practically accepted.

IT is announced that the Earl of Mayo is about to proceed to Mossamedes, in Western Africa, with the intention of hunting the country as far as the Kubango river. His expedition, if successful, is likely to yield important geographical results, for the region he proposes to explore is almost a blank upon our maps.

A SILVER star has been fixed in the floor of the station of the Baltimore and Potomac Railway to mark the spot where General Garfield fell when shot. A simple tablet is placed on the wall over the spot, surmounted by an eagle carrying in its claws arrows and laurels. The tablet bears the inscription, "James Abram Garfield, President of the United States, shot July the 2nd, 1881."

IN addition to the Charybdis handed over to Canada as a gift last year, to be used as a training ship, the Imperial Government have just decided to give to the New South Wales Government the Wolverene with all her guns and stores. Although this vessel is a wooden one of obsolete type, and might not be used for warfare or cruising purposes, still, for the ordinary naval defence of the colony, she will be a valuable acquisition. The Wolverene has seventeen guns, is of 1,703 tons register, and 400 horse-power, and was commissioned at Sheerness in 1876.

THE twentieth and concluding volume of the work, "The Franco-German War of 1870-71, by the Staff of the German Army," has just been published. Nine years have passed since the appearance of the first volume. The new volume contains statistics from which we gather that the German army lost during the war 6,247 officers and 123,453 men. Of this number 40,081 fell either before the enemy or died of their wounds or of illness; the rest were wounded. The whole forces of the German army during the war amounted to 44,420 officers and 1,451,944 men, of whom 33,101 officers and 1,113,254 men took part in the campaign. Within seven months 290,000 persons were nursed in the field hospitals, and 812,021 patients received in the reserve hospitals. The number of letters forwarded by the field post amounted to 101,267,500. The voluntary contributions amounted to 33,000,000m. (1,650,000*l.*) in money and 5,000,000m. (750,000*l.*) in other gifts. In addition Germans abroad, especially in North America sent 7,500,000m. (375,000*l.*).

SENEX AND ST. LABRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A Christian's reply to "Senex" is incomplete The Church not only does not advocate uncleanliness, but it ranks cleanliness of the body next to cleanliness of the soul. Mortification, of which non-Catholics have not the least conception, occasionally causes holy men to forget, that if not for the world, they live *in* it.

At Nagpur lately died the Rev. Father Benistrand. This priest dressed most shabbily. Stockingless feet protruded through boots which a tramp would have discarded, and the rest of the father's costume corresponded in shabbiness with the boots. "What a dirty priest!" "Senex," *cum suis*, would have said. "Can none of his flock give the padre a pair of stout boots or a decent hat?" Judge not, my sneering friend. Catholics did give the father boots, hats, aye, a full wardrobe over and over again. Still the priest remained shabby. To find the key of this mystery, one should visit the poor of the father's flock. They will tell on how many occasions new boots were exchanged for old ones; a new hat for the shapeless thing that covered the venerable head. Sneer, "Senex." Catholics feel in their souls that the dirty priest is in heaven, praising God for evermore in the ranks of His elect. And this is what we call Communion of Saints. To save his soul is the aim of every Catholic, and if the articles of his faith embrace dogmas which others reject, let it be fully understood that Catholics do not accept these tenets unless fully convinced of their truth. I, for one, doubt whether my Saviour will put me aside for having loved His mother, or for speaking soul to soul with men whose lives have been unimpeachable. Call it veneration or adoration, my soul thanks the Lord for His graces, and cheerfully looks forward to the

DAY OF JUDGMENT.

THE NEW SAINTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter from "Senex" published in your issue of the 13th instant is an admirable specimen of the way protestants are wont to assail what they are pleased to call the Papacy. He commences by presuming that your readers might like to know something about the lives of the four holy men (*sic*) recently canonized, and then in the next line adds,—"of the first named no further particulars are given than that he devoted his life to hospital work in Rome." No further particulars given by whom? Of course Senex knows that the majority of your readers will naturally imagine that nothing more *is known* of St. de Rossi than this, and the inferences obviously intended to be drawn are that he has really no more claim to canonization than any other hospital nurse; and that the Pope has, in this case, done a very silly if not a wicked thing. As for the passing sneer regarding St. Claire's contemporaries, Senex might with equal reason argue that the bestowal of a Victoria Cross for acts of special gallantry implied cowardice on the part of the fellow combatants of the fortunate recipient. Senex next quotes the Saturday Review as an authority on the life of St. Labre, and after giving a spicy *resumé* adds,—"however appropriate it (the canonization) would have been considered in the dark ages of Christianity, it is a glaring anachronism in the last quarter of the nineteenth century." Does Senex mean that the Catholic Church was so essentially different in the "dark ages" from what it is to day that an act, which is now a "fragrant insult to the Almighty Himself" could then have been "considered appropriate?" Or does he merely mean that there were no *Saturday Reviews* or *St. James' Budgets* in those days to tell the people what was right and what was wrong?

Senex concludes by saying that the French press almost unanimously condemn the canonization of St. Labre, artfully adding the words, "the voice of the nation," intending doubtless that those who do not know the purely political and personal character of the French journals shall infer that Catholic France disapproves of this latest act of the Vatican. Truly the three or four hundred Cardinals present at the ceremony would hide their faces in confusion could they only read Senex's letter.

15 January 1882.

T. B. H.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

(FROM OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENTS.)

AGAIN I had a most enjoyable morning with the hounds, when the meet was at Andharee station. The Honorary Secretary had arranged for a special train to leave Colaba at quarter to 5 a.m., picking up at Church Gate, Grant-road and Bandora stations those who intended to hunt. About 15 members of the hunt joined the train at the different stations above mentioned, although, I believe, a large number had put their names down as intending passengers. Why all who go out hunting do not avail themselves of this easy means of travelling is a wonder to most of us. The train arrived at Andharee at quarter to six (Bombay time), and when hounds and hunt horses had been taken out of the train, it was time to make a start so as to take advantage of the best of the morning. As we were moving off two Portuguese informed us that a tiger (I imagine it must be a panther), had killed a buffalo in the Amboli jungle, which is just beyond Andharee. Here now is a chance for some keen sportsmen.

The hounds as usual were trotted off to the cover which lies to the west of the Andharee Hill, which hardly ever fails to hold one if not more jackals. On the present occasion we had scarcely got to the covert side after leaving the road when the hounds began to feather, and on entering the undergrowth, they at once opened. The bushes were wet with dew, and there was a first rate scent. They forced the jackal through to the far end where he broke as all hoped for the open, but unfortunately turned sharp left up over Andharee Hill. Of course there was nothing for it but to hark back and await the descent of the wily jack either on one side of the hill or the other, and fortunate is he who gets away with the hounds when they do manage to work their quarry towards the open. After ringing twice round the hill and covert, the jackal broke at the south side, being viewed away by some sportsmen who had posted themselves on that side of the hill, and when we got round to this spot, we found hounds running hard towards the Andharee road. This they crossed and made straight for the railway over which they went and carried a strong head to the Chackla covert. Many sportsmen were here somewhat thrown out by the wire fencing along the line, one of whom, I understand, jumped over the wire on to the line, but could not get out on the right side. Others more fortunate, knowing the country better from former experience, on seeing the line hounds were taking, made straight for the culvert. The first man through, when he got a clear view in the open, saw the tail hounds entering Chackla covert and had to ride his best to keep them in sight. The pack were once slightly at fault in crossing the covert, but it was only momentary, for they were soon running hard up over the hill. Here the jackal turned sharp left handed, and by this move let in a number of the field. Still bearing to the left, making as it were for the Andharee Vehar-road, the pack divided, and in the opinion of the master the body of them changed on to a fresh jackal. I believe the reason for the master supposing this to be the case was because at this point of the run he told me he was riding somewhat to the right down the lane which has generally been the line taken in almost every run, and while there two hounds in which he has every reliance, viz., Tombay and Craftsman jumped into the lane and ran hard down it towards the Andharee Vehar road. As, however, these hounnds shortly rejoined the pack, I think it is a question whether their being seen running hard down the lane was not rather the effect of their carrying too strong a head and overrunning the scent. However, whether we changed or not, the body of the pack were running with such determination, that it would have been difficult for the whip to have stopped them, and it was just as well he did not for they took us at a first rate pace back through the covert, somewhat skirting it, straight for the railway. The master, who through this latter part of the run had been somewhat behind owing as he doubtless thought to our having changed jackals, nicked in, and I saw him at once diverge with some other hard riding men and make straight for the culvert through which we had already come. By dint of hard riding I eventually came up to where he and two or three others were standing watching the pack who had thrown up at a nullah overgrown with trees, round which the hounds could make nothing of the line. After leaving them to try their best the master trotted off to endeavour to assist them, and just as he crossed the afore-said nullah somewhat lower down to where the hounds had thrown up, the jackal was forced out of the bushes by some of the pack. A rattling "tally ho!" from the whip, Bell, who is always the right man in the right place, and the pack were soon racing their quarry in view from which they bowled him over in about a hundred yards, "Who whoop!" while the hounds were worrying him a keen sportsman came down full sail towards them and looked as if in another second he would be right in amongst them, although fortunately for himself and us all he was able just to pull up in time. I heard the master speaking in no measured language which, if he will not be offended, I think was a pity, although I am quite willing to admit that it was a trying moment. I trust the sportsman will be more careful in future. After watering the hounds we trotted back to the covert where we had first found, but after dragging on for some time both there and in the Chuckla covert, where we were subsequently taken, we journeyed back to the station, satisfied with the day's sport. Although we have had better, I noticed some good horses out. First, but perhaps least, was a grey pony mare who is as bold as brass and can galop like the wind; also a grey horse the Honorary Secretary was riding which appears to carry him more comfortably than the jungle *ghora*. The bay horse the master was on is a rare bit of stuff, and I shall keep my eye on him with a view to becoming his owner when the hunt horses are sold. There were many other excellent quads but none better than our old friend "Nap" of galloping renown. But it would take too much space to speak of them all.

II.

THE meet at Andharee brought out a field of three and twenty, and the show of pink seemed to be greater than usual. The hounds began to whimper directly they were thrown into the covert on the west side of the hill, and they hustled the "jack" away by the south end, but only to go into the Hill again and to circle round. Everybody followed for fear the varmint might break to the north, across the Andheri-Versova road, but on seeing the hounds getting into the scrub again many of the knowing ones returned towards the south-east end of the Hill; to find the "heavy one on the white horse" waiting and watching all by himself. Before long the hounds were heard coming to them, and "our reckless" viewed a jack which broke away all right, but the pack were on the line of another which took to the hill again. We all felt disappointed at not getting away, and would have been glad if the master had view-hallooed the pack on to the jack that had gone away. It is dreary work dodging round Andheri Hill, but it would be drearier to have the pack's head up to every yell. Patience was at last rewarded, and the jack broke away, across the railway, about half way between the station and the culvert, most of the field close to the pack, until they found themselves against the wire fence. Our gallant sportsman got over one, but the second fence was too many for him. The others suddenly recollected the culvert but did not get through it until the hounds and the master, with two or three in his wake, had got clean out of sight towards the Chukla. The pack went very fast, the jack taking them through the western end of the Chukla covert up into the hill, evidently with the intention of crossing the Andheri-Choorla road and taking us on towards Ghoregaum or Vehar. But the pace had been too hot, and she—it proved to be a vixen—turned sharp left at the road, and was viewed by those who had ridden left of the pack, sneaking along very draggle-tailed. As the pack had to file through the cactus fences she gained a little low before she retraced her steps back for Andheri hill, and was able to set us all galloping across the open back again for the culvert. Shortly after crossing the main road the pack got at fault, and were standing with their heads up round the master, when she jumped up out of a furrow right amongst the hounds, and in a very few seconds the hill echoed the "whoo-oop!" A most enjoyable run of 25 minutes from the time the jack broke till the kill. The master drew the kill again without success, as master jack would not be forced away, and by the time we had got to the Chuckla the morning was too far advanced for the scent to lie.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S Troopship Malabar, 4,173 tons, Captain Henry Hand, will sail to-day for England, with 57 officers, 15 ladies, and 15 children, and also 953 men, 67 women, and 168 children. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—

Lieut.-Col. J. R. King, R.A.
Surg. Major C. H. Browne, A. M. D.
Lieut. Col. E.F.Sharp, North Stafordshire.
Major and Mrs. G. Budd, 15-8th R. A.
Major G. F. S. Chambers, 19-9th R. A.
Surg.Major B.Turner, A.M.D
Major J. E. Gubbins, 12-8th R. A.
Surg. Major and Mrs. J. Williamson and child, A.M.D.
Major and Mrs. Wilson and four children, North Lancashire.
Major W. Clarke, 2nd Battalion, West Surrey.
Major H. B. LeMottee, East Yorkshire.
Capt. G. H. Denshire, South Yorkshire.
Capt. Dawnes, East Lancashire.
Capt. and Mrs. Graham, Middlesex.
Capt. Coles, Staff Corps.
Surg. P. A. Hayes, A.M.D.
Surg. P. G. Ievers, A.M.D.
Surg. and Mrs. J. Mulrenan and child, A. M. D.
Capt. A. J. O. Pollock, R. S. Fusiliers.
Capt. E. Walsh, 18-8th R. A.
Capt. W. L. Barr, E. Yorkshire.
Capt. J. P. Curran, Connaught Rangers.
Capt. W. M. D. Waterfield, 1-9th R. A.
Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Laurence, Royal Irish.
Capt. A. G. I. Robbins, W. Riding.
Capt. J.S. Wood, 1st Battalion Border Regiment.
Capt. and Mrs. G. Bourke, 6th R. A.
Capt. W. S. D. Liardet, 2nd Battalion Lancashire.
Capt. V. R. Rae, W. Yorkshire.
Riding-master H. Hubbard, 13th Hussars
Capt. W. G. Phillimore, 15-8th R. A.
Capt. J.W. Wodehouse, R.A.
Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. Bruce and child, R. E.
Lieut. and Mrs. H.W. Smith, R. E.
Capt. E. Cassam, R. A.
Quarter-master and Mrs. W. Cox, Suffolk Regt.
Lieut. A. H. Daunt, R. Fusiliers.
Lieut. G. R. Townshend, 15-8th R. A.
Major F. R Twynan, R. A.
Surg. W. Donowan, A.M.D.
Lieut. G.D. Giles, Staff Corps.
Lieut. W. H. F. Taylor, 6th R. A.
Lieut. R. L. C. Birch, E. Surrey Regt.
Lieut. A. C. Burmester, 17-8th R. A.
Lieut. G. A. Frost, 12-8th R. A.
Lieut. R. H. Dunn, R. W. Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. H. Jellett, 6th R. A.
Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Allen and child, Staff Corps.
Lieut. T. H. Chamberlain, 15-8th R. A.
Lieut. W.H.Cumming, 17-8th R. A.
Lieut. C. G. Neish, 15-8th R. A.
Lieut. D. A.W. Reeve, 18-8th R. A.
Capt. and Mrs. E. R. H. Torin and child, 13th Hussars.
Lieut. R. Morris, 19-9th R.A.
Lieut. A. L. Campbell, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieut. P. Malcolm, 2nd Battalion R. Fusiliers.

SPECIAL FAMILIES.

Wife of Lieut. T. E. Rowan.
Wife and child of Rev. M. E. Mill.
Wife and two children of Lieut. J. Nagle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture by Mr. Joseph Cook, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m. (Bombay time).
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Glencaster City (s), from Port Said; Coconada (s), and I. G. Amberwitch (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Penthesilea, for Rangoon; Baghdad (s), Zanzibar; Belline (s), Dunkirk; Hankow (s), London.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Brocadaile left dock on Sunday; s. s. Tedpington entered yesterday.

THE RAJA OF SAWUNTWARREE.—The Raja of Sawuntwarree arrived here on Sunday last. He was accompanied by fifty-five followers, and has taken up his residence at Vurjeevundass' Dhurumsalla at Girgaum.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Khoja street, on the body of Munnoo Meah Abdool Gunney, who died suddenly on the night previous. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

MASONIC.—We learn that at the installation meeting of lodge "St. Andrews in the East" held last Saturday evening, Brother Baldwin was elected Worshipful Master for the current year.—*Deccan Herald.*

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Devah Baboo, a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing from the residence of Narrayen Hurjee at Wadnigady, in the native town, a box containing sundry gold, silver and pearl ornaments of the collective, value of Rs. 75 and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A NOVELTY IN POONA.—One of the sailors referred to in the paragraph in the Deccan Herald as having aroused some curiosity in Poona, requests us to state that he and his companion had no penknives dangling by their sides, as the Poona paper erroneously stated. The wearing of such articles by our sailors is now an obsolete custom.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Thomas Ellis, a seaman of the s.s. Clan Maclean, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on two separate charges, *viz.* of embezzling two bottles of ale, valued at Re. 1-4, portion of the cargo of that vessel, and of refusing to do duty. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The I. G. Steamer Amberwitch, Captain W. Powell, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 13th instant, with 1 European officer, 4 Native officers, 1 hospital Assistant, 177 men, 9 followers, 1 horse of the 9th Regiment N. I., and also 1 officer (with his wife and child) of the Army Medical Department. The following are the names of officers:—Major F. H. T. G. Cumming, and Dr. and Mrs. Williamson and child. The Regiment will disembark at the sassoon Dock to-day, and will sent to Poona by special train.

DEATH OF LADY FERGUSSON.—The *Gujerat Mitra* published at Surat on Sundays, says:—The grief shown here at the death of Lady Fergusson was as wide as that exhibited by the community of Bombay. After receiving news of her Ladyship's death on Monday night, all the Government officers attended on Tuesday morning at their respective *kutcherries* and expressed heart-felt grief at the sad occurrence. In respect to the memory of Lady Fergusson, all business was suspended on Tuesday. The Dewanee and Fouzdaree Adaulut, the Police Court, the English High School, &c., were closed. Although the shopkeepers of Surat received news of the mournful event very late, and although they did not close all the shops in the market, yet every one of them was sad at hearing the news. Those who are acquainted with the principles and policy of the present Governor were all heartily grieved at such a visitation having come upon a charitable and noble Governor as Sir James Fergusson.—The *Hitechhu*, a weekly Gujeratee newspaper published at Ahmedabad, is also grieved excessively in announcing in its last issue the death of Lady Fergusson.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the present issue being the seventh edition of this useful work. The contents of the book reflect credit on its compiler, whose fifteen years' experience of life in Bombay peculiarly fitted him for the task of laying before the public a work which, from the variety of information afforded in its pages, is as much a *sine qua non* to a sojourner in Bombay as it is an invaluable aid to fixed residents.—*Madras Athenæum.*

DEATH OF MISS RICHMAN.

THE vernacular papers express fresh sympathy for Sir James Fergusson in his great affliction, which has been suddenly added to by the death of Miss Richman. The grief caused by the death of Lady Fergusson, says the *Bombay Samachar*, is still fresh in the minds of the public of Bombay, and this unfortunate occurrence will no doubt add to it materially. Both deaths have been woefully sudden. Our contemporary cannot help remarking that, when ruthless cholera has selected two such victims in the household of such an exalted person as the Governor of this presidency, the enquiry into the causes of the disaster should be both prompt and searching; and that it should chiefly be directed to ascertaining whether Miss Richman caught the disease from Poona or whether she carried the germ of it from Parell.—The *Akhbar-i-Sodagar* says that Miss. Richman was as obliging and courteous a young lady as she was beautiful. She came out to this country to live for a time with her aunt, Lady Fergusson. The public will doubtless share in the fresh affliction which Miss Richman's death must cause to His Excellency the Governor.

IT is melancholy to think that the deceased young lady arrived in Bombay not quite three months ago on a visit to His Excellency the Governor and Lady Fergusson, and that she was cut off so suddenly in the hey-day of her youth and beauty by that most dreadful of scourges,—cholera. There is only one conclusion to be arrived at concerning the sanitation in and about Government House, Parell, Bombay, and that conclusion cannot but condemn the system in vogue in that locality; and it seems exceedingly strange that the filthy, sedge-covered *dhobi-talao* at the back of Government House should be permitted to poison the atmosphere of the neighbourhood with its mephitic exhalations. Miss Richman, it need scarcely be stated, had the benefit of the best medical attandance that Bombay could afford; Drs. Findlay, Bruce, and Sexton being called in to her aid, but it was soon found that the lamented lady was beyond the aid of earthly ministration, as, after the crisis of the attack, she sank rapidly and every effort to rouse and reanimate her proved futile. It is gratifying to learn that after all human aid had proved unavailing, the young lady prepared herself calmly to meet her end, and asked for the services of a clergyman of her religious persuasion, and we learn that she was able to understand and follow the petitions that were made in her behalf to the Throne of Mercy. Allusion was made, we learn on the best authority, in the sermon yesterday, Sunday morning to the bereavement by which it has pleased Providence to visit His Excellency the Governor, but it was nothing more than to ask the prayers of the Church on behalf of His Excellency and the other members of the family. The losses which His Excellency has recently experienced, and the fortitude he has evinced under the affliction have warmed all hearts towards him, and it is with extreme cordiality and sympathy we do ourselves the honour to condole with His Excellency in his boundless grief. The funeral took place yesterday (Sunday) morning at 8 a. m. and the remains were interred in a grave dug down the end of the second walk of the Gunesh Khind garden. The funeral was attended by His Excellency the Governor, Dr. Findlay, Major Fergusson, and Captain the Hon'ble Fitzroy Somerset, and the last rites were performed by the Revd. Mr. Bagnall, Chaplain of Kirkee. The undertaker was Mr. J. T. T. Brown, and the coffin supplied was of polished teak with electroplated handles which was borne on a bier carried by six Artillerymen; the inscription plate simply bearing the name "Alice." The pall was of maroon velvet with a white cross in the centre, and before the coffin was lowered into the grave Sir James Fergusson arranged three wreaths of flowers on it.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE Scratch Fours that were to have been rowed on Saturday last were postponed on account of the illness of the late Miss Richman. The date of the match will be intimated later on.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

A CLAIM FOR TWENTY-SEVEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* KESSOWJEE NAIK.

THIS suit is brought by the plaintiff, the Official Assignee at Bombay, and assignee of the estate and effects of the late firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 27,21,411-12-11, with interest from the 13th January, 1879, at 9 per cent. per annum. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Little, for the defendant.

Mr. Lang, in continuing his address on behalf of the defendant, remarked that the next important item in the account was Rs. 6,83,222, which was the debit balance of the personal account of Nursey Kessowjee. The plaintiff, without the slightest attempt to grasp what the account was, asked the court to upset the transaction or to strike out the entry on the ground that it was fraudulent. The defendant had no interest in the account itself. It was opened in the defendant's books at the request of members of the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., and the moneys to the debit of the account amounted to Rs. 9,05,687. So if the account had never been opened for speculation in Fleming shares, the defendant's liability to the firm would have been less by Rs. 9,05,687. When the account was settled, the sum of Rs. 6,83,222, which had not been credited to the defendant, was naturally enough credited to him. It was an account opened for a particular purpose in order to keep the transactions distinct from the ordinary business of the firm. Mr. Lang said he would have to go through all the items in order to substantiate the statement he was making.

His Lordship threw out a hint that the parties might think it wise to come to a compromise.

Mr. Lang said a compromise was impossible as long as Mathooradas Lowjee was the wire-puller behind the Official Assignee, as he (Mathooradas) was determined to ruin the defendant by the heavy costs of this suit. Of course, Mr. Turner (the Official Assignee) was not acquainted with the contents of the account books in Gujeratee, and allowed himself to be guided by the defendant's enemy Mathooradas Lowjee.

His Lordship enquired if the plaintiff had asked any explanation on this matter of the defendant.

Mr. Lang said none whatever had been asked. There had been no correspondence whatever. The defendant had given the same explanation that was now given in his examination before the Insolvency Court at the instance of the Official Assignee, who had that explanation before him; and who yet chose to fight over the matter again. In fact, under the advice of Mathooradas, the Official Assignee had proceeded on the principle of discarding all transfers that were in favour of the defendant on the mere allegation that they were fraudulent. There was abundant evidence to show that all these transfers were *bonâ fide*.

His Lordship asked who was carrying on the suit in the absence of Mr. Turner.

Mr. Jardine said he was represented by his solicitors in court.

His Lordship remarked that he did not think that the solicitor, in the absence of his client, could take it upon himself to compromise the suit.

Mr. Lang said the officer who was acting for Mr. Turner as Official Assignee would have the same authority to compromise that Mr. Turner himself possessed.

His Lordship asked for and was shown the book in which the transfers in favour of the defendant were said to appear.

Mr. Lang said the opening page as well as other pages were partly torn off by Mathuradas's mehta whilst examining the book; and that he learned that the portions torn-off were in the custody of the Official Assignee. The learned counsel then entered into the details of this branch of the case at considerable length. Another important item in dispute was Rs. 2,92,000 received by Nursey Kessowjee and Co. from the Mazagon Company on account of the defendant. The defendant's explanations on this point were fully given at his examination in the Insolvency Court in April, 1879; and the learned counsel tried to show that upon a mere adjustment of account, the defendant was entitled to a credit for that amount. The item related to the building contract of the Mazagon Mill, which was given for Rs. 3,35,000. Mr. Morris subsequently valued the building at Rs. 2,10,000, that is, Rs. 1,25,000 less than the contract price. Mr. Lang said he did not care what Mr. Morris's estimate was; and contended that as between Nursey Kessowjee and the defendant, his client was entitled to a credit for the full amount of Rs. 2,92,000. Coming to the items of bad debts which the defendant was alleged to have tranferred to the firm of Nussey Kessowjee and Co., the learned counsel remarked there was this to be said in favour of his client, that the firm had the benefit of those debts, its liabilities being reduced by the total amount of those debts.

The court then adjourned.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ELECTION OF A CHAIRMAN.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon for the election of a Chairman for the year 1882.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee was called to the chair.

The Chairman called upon Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay to propose Dr. Blaney's re-election as Chairman for 1882, in accordance with the terms of a notice of motion given by him.

Mr. Rogay in putting his proposition before the meeting, said he should have certainly wished a countryman of his to fill the Chair of the Corporation for the current year, and he had therefore in view a gentleman eminently fitted for the post—a gentleman whose services should be recognized by the Corporation. He was of course speaking about Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee (Applause); but he was sorry to say that no amount of persuasion could induce that gentleman to offer himself as a candidate. Under the circumstances, Mr. Rogay said he would propose the re-election of Dr. Blaney to the Chair. Dr. Blaney had shown by his career as a Chairman how eminently he was fitted for the post. A certain paper had been urging against Dr. Blaney as a disqualification that he spoke too much. Now, he (Mr. Rogay) thought that a Chairman should be rather ready with his tongue than otherwise, and should have the gift of speech in a great degree. The speaker referred to another public body where the Chairman, Mr. Justice West, often spoke, and his speeches were a great treat to the hearers. Though, the speaker continued, he had not the satisfaction of putting forward the claims of one of his own countrymen to the Chair, he must say that Dr. Blaney was, to all intents and purposes, a country-man of India. He was a native, in one sense of the word, though born of European parents. Dr. Blaney, like other Europeans, was not a bird of passage, and he was born and bred here.

Dr. Blaney. No! no! (Laughter and applase).

Mr. Rogay said he stood corrected, but he belived he was not wrong in saying that Dr. Blaney had made Bombay his home, and so was a native of India. He should have been only too glad to have voted for Sir Frank Souter as their Chairman, but his official position as Comminssioner of Police was a sufficient disqualification, as he would not be able to lead the Corporation with that independence which might be expected from a non-official. (No, no). It might be alleged that they had already had official Chairmen, *viz.*, Col. Hancock and Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee. He (Mr. Rogay) thought that it was pardonable in the infancy our Corporation to have elected Col. Hancock as a Chairman, and, in the case of Mr. Dossabhoy, the speaker had voted for him because it paved the way for the election of natives to the Chairmanship of the Corporation. If the Corporation chose, after all, to elect an official, he said that they were not deserving of a constitution (No, no; hear, hear). In conclusion, the speaker hoped that they would vote for Dr. Blaney without being prejudiced by what a daily paper had written against him.

Dr. Atmaram Pandurung seconded the above proposition.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy then rose to propose that Sir Frank Souter, should be elected Chairman of the Corporation for the year 1882. He said:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg to propose that Sir Frank Souter be elected Chairman of the Municipal Corporation for the present year. Sir Frank Souter is so well known and so highly respected by the community of Bombay, and is from his official position, so well acquainted with our Municipal affairs and the wants of the people, that I feel sure his election to the Chairmanship of our Corporation will be viewed with satisfaction by the ratepayers generally. An objection has been raised to Sir Frank Souter's nomination as Chairman of the Corporation on the ground that he is a Government servant, and is not likely, therefore, to act an independent part in questions in which the interests of the Municipality are opposed to those of Government. I do not entertain any such fears. I believe from what I know of Sir Frank Souter's character that he will take an impartial and independent view of every such question, and that the interests of the Municipality will always receive from him due consideration. I am opposed to the principle that, because a member of the Corporation happens to hold an official position under Government, he ought to be disqualified from holding the office of Chairman of the Corporation. In point of fact, some of the gentlemen who have on previous occasions occupied the office of Chairman of the Corporation have been Government officials; for instance, Colonel Hancock and Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, both of whom discharged their duties to the entire satisfaction of all interested in Municipal affairs; and, indeed, our Chairman, Dr. Blaney, in his capacity of Coroner of Bombay, is a Government official. Dr. Blaney deserves much credit and our cordial thanks for the close attention he has given to Muncipal affairs during the time he has acted as our Chairman, and I propose a change in the Chairmanship, not because I think that Dr. Blaney has not done well, but because I think that it is desirable for the interests of the Municipality that there should be a change at stated periods in the Chairmanship of the Corporation; and I am sure that if Sir Frank Souter be tried in the appoinment he will not be found wanting. I therefore propose "That Sir Frank Souter Kt. C.S.I., be elected Chairman of the Muncipal Corporation of the city of Bombay for the year 1882." (Applause.)

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in seconding the above, said he did not wish to waste the time of the Corporation by wasting words, as Sir Frank Souter was so well to them all. His connection with the police, his long experience of the people and their wants and requirements, were too well known to be enlarged upon. For these reasons the speaker had no doubt that, if Sir Frank were elected, he would make an excellent Chairman.

Mr. Gostling said he stood in a somewhat anomalous position that day as having given his promise to vote for Sir Frank, he was about to vote that day for Dr. Blaney. (Laughter.) He should have had the greatest pleasure in voting for Sir Frank Souter who, though a Government official, had quite sufficient independence of character to prevent him from subordinating the views of the Corporation to those of the Government. But his reasons in favour of Dr. Blaney were these. At the time his friend, Mr. Nanabhoy, wrote him asking if he had any objection to vote for Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Gostling replied immediately that he should be most happy to vote for him. When he made the promise he, as a junior member of the Corporation, had no knowledge that their Chairman could be elected for more than one year. He was under the impression that a Chairman could not be reelected after the expiration of his term of office. But he afterwards came to know that in several instances, in fact in almost every instance, the Chairmen were re-elected for another year (No). Mr. Gostling repeated that that had been done in almost every instance.

A Voice:—Yes, you are quite right.

Mr. Gostling proceeded to say that though he should be very happy to vote for Sir Frank if he could see his way to it, he thought it his duty, and it was a pleasing duty, to vote for Dr. Blaney. Without throwing any slur upon any other Chairman of the Corporation he might say that Dr. Blaney gave a good deal of his time to the affairs of the Municipality, and in that respect his labour was a labour of love. (Hear, hear). He was always very zealous and active in Municipal matters. As to Sir Frank, he (Mr. Gostling) should be very happy to vote for him in some future year; but he did not think that in the present instance, simply because gentleman had already given their promise to a sort of "round robin," they should therefore think themselves tied down to it. They must do their duty, and must not throw an unmerited slur upon him by not voting for him.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, said he did not stand in the uncomfortable position in which Mr. Gostling had described himself to be. At the same time he was occupying a rather paradoxical position. While disagreeing with most of the reasons advanced by Mr. Rogay in favour of Dr. Blaney, and agreeing with a good deal that has been said by Sir Jamsetjee for the election of Sir Frank, he was nevertheless going to vote that day for Dr. Blaney and not for Sir Frank. He did not agree with Mr. Rogay in thinking that Sir Frank was disqualified to be a Chairman of the Corporation because he was a Government official (Hear, hear). In the Corporation they had official members, but as soon as they were elected members, their officialism was merged in the character of members of the Corporation. (Hear, hear). He would not, therefore, vote against Sir Frank simply because he was an official. Whether one of them was an official or not made no difference. They must only regard him as a member, and if as such he was eligible for election as a Chairman. A member might be an official and still might do his duty impartially and with perfect independence; as he (Mr. Mehta) held that once an official was a member of the Corporation there was no presumption against him that therefore he was not likely to be independent. He entirely agreed with Sir Jamsetjee with regard to the high regard and esteem in which Sir Frank Souter was held by the Corporation and by the public. It would have been a gratifying task indeed for him to have given his vote for Sir Frank, but he voted against him because he thought the claims of Dr. Blaney to the Chair to be higher than those of Sir Frank. Then, as pointed out by Mr. Gostling, they should be doing injustice to Dr. Blaney if they passed him over. Sir Jamsetjee had stated that it was very desirable that at stated intervals there should be a change in the Chairmanship. There should be a limit to "stated intervals." It was not everybody who could perform the duties of a Chairman of their body, and such an honour must, in the very nature of things, be confined to a few eminent members. And if they were to have a new Chairman every year, where would they get them? Let there be a stated interval, but let it not be an oft-recurring interval. He (Mr. Mehta) thought that two years should not be regarded as a too long tenure of the office. Nay, he thought that one year was not a sufficient interval at all. Instead of seeking for new persons to be their Chairman, he would rather have them re-elect by turns their old and tried men for the post. Also, if it had been their almost invariable practice to re-elect their Chairman for another year, none could be found better fitted for the honour than Dr. Blaney. So far as the Corporation was concerned, there was but one opinion with regard to the qualifications of Dr. Blaney. He had, no doubt, his foibles, and the speaker had to oppose him strenuously on several questions, but still he was one of the most useful and hard working members of the Corporation. (Hear, hear and applause). It had been said that Dr. Blaney talked too much and allowed his friends to talk too much, and therefore practical people did not choose to attend, and sometimes no meetings were held for want of quorums. Mr. Pherozeshah said that a libel more gross had never been indicated against Dr. Blaney and the Corporation. It showed a gross ignorance of the way in which bodies like the Corporation did their work. Would they have them say yes or no to the measures coming on for consideration and then walk away? Was this the way business was done in any large deliberative assembly in the whole world—in England which was the very acme of perfection in that respect? Was that the way in which business was done in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords? Why, they all knew perfectly well that a large amount of talk was indulged in by those bodies before doing any practical work. He said that their Corporation in doing its duty in a practical way could vie with any such body in the world carrying on similar duties. He believed that their Corporation was a model, not only to other large bodies in India, but in all other parts of the world. The speaker held that the accusation against Dr. Blaney was unfounded. He admitted that there must be a certain amount of superfluous and vague talk in a deliberative assembly, and it was the duty of members to grope their way to light through the chaos. The speaker concluding said that he agreed with Mr. Rogay in wishing Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee to be their Chairman. That gentleman was second to none in zeal and industry, and was in every way worthy of the honour of the Chairmanship of the Corporation.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy said he would vote for Sir Frank Souter. If, he said, the argument of Mr. Pherozshaw had any force, they should go on electing the same Chairman from year to year. It had always struck him as a weighty saying of John Locke that there was no man in the world without whom the world could not go on. Their Municipal Institution was a sort of training school where men could be trained to hold responsible offices. Without having the slightest objection to Dr. Blaney, Mr. Hormusjee asked what the result would be if they went on re-electing Dr. Blaney from year to year. Surely they would find nobody qualified for the post of Chairman when he was gone. After referring to the intelligence and independence of Sir Frank, the speaker went on to criticise Mr. Rogay's opinion that Sir Frank was disqualified to be Chairman because of his official position. If the objection were valid, they might just as well turn all officials out of the country. (Laughter).

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said the Corporation would remember that it was he who had proposed Dr. Blaney last year, and they had been pleased to accept him as Chairman. There was not the slightest doubt that Dr. Blaney had acquitted himself as well as was expected from his abilities that he would. The question was who should be their Chairman for the current year? Their Chairman had been hitherto re-elected because there was no other man in the field. Therefore, the argument that Dr. Blaney should be re-elected because his predecessors in office had been re-elected did not apply under the altered state of things. It had been said that there was a paucity of eminent men in the Corporation, and therefore they must adopt the rule of re-electing their Chairman for another year. It was also stated that if the office of a Chairman be not of two years' duration they would soon be at their wits' end and dwindle into degeneracy. The answer to all this was that if they did not find a fit man, they might go back to their last Chairman, but if they could get an acceptable man for the office, then by all means let them have him. As the proposer of Dr. Blaney last year, when that gentleman was elected, he denied that it could be said there was any slight offered him by his not being re-elected. On the other hand, he (Mr. Shantaram) would vote for Sir F. Souter almost out of vengeance for the false and most illogical ground that had been put forward against him, namely, that he was a Government official. It was this very argument that strengthened his resolution to vote for Sir F. Souter. (Hear, hear.) If on that ground they proposed that a member of the Corporation should be debarred for ever from being elected to the Chair, he thought they should first go to Government and ask for the insertion of such a provision in the Act. While there was no such disqualification in the Act, it was not fair at all to set up that argument. (Hear, hear.) It was a very fallacious ground to take up that a gentleman, however impartial and independent he might be generally admitted to be, was not qualified for the Chairmanship of the Corporation, simply because he happened to be eating the salt of Government. The Chairmanship of the Town Council was in the hands of Government, who sometimes appointed their servants and sometimes non-officials. The nomination to the Chairmanship of the Corporation was in the hands of the Corporation, and just as the Government sometimes appointed officials and sometimes non-officials to the Chair of the Town Council, so they should not have any hard and fast rule excluding officials from the Chair of the Corporation. They would be acting almost like churlish and senseless boys if they said connection with the Government service was a disqualification for the Chairmanship. He thought it ought to be considered rather a compliment to the Corporation, that high and eminent servants of the Government, who had helped and were helping every day in the year in the administration of the affairs of the country, should accept the onerous office of guiding and directing their counsels. To say that such officials were incompetent, and not honorable enough for the office, was throwing a slur on the official Chairmen they had had already, and he regretted very much indeed that such a ground had ever been put forward at all. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Javerilal Oomiashunker said, of course nobody attached any weight to the argument that the re-election of Dr. Blaney would imply that they should go on electing the same Chairman every year. A Chairman was elected for one year only, but when a Chairman during his year of office performed his duties to the satisfaction of the members, it was desirable, as the law allowed it, that he should have the honour of re-election for another year conferred upon him as a mark of their appreciation of his services. They had had two Chairmen on whom this honour had been conferred, and he failed to see what Dr. Blaney had done to disqualify him for the same honour. On the contrary, on the point of the manner in which Dr. Blaney had discharged his duties in the past year, they would only be doing him justice by re-electing him. (Hear, hear). With reference to the argument that Sir F. Souter should not be elected because of his official position, it must be admitted that there were occasions when questions of the most complicated character came before the Chairman of the Corporation, in deciding which he might be placed in a very difficult position when required to distinguish between conflicting interests of Government and the Corporation. It was very desirable that the Chairman should be a gentleman entirely free from any bias or prejudice in regard to such questions.

Mr. Raganath N. Khote, speaking on the point of an official position acting as a disqualification for the office of Chairman of the Municipality, said they had always, even from the time of the Bench of Justices, had an official for Chairman ("No"). Well if not always, almost always. (A member: That is a very different thing.) It was said that matters might come before the Corporation for discussion and decision, in which their interests clashed with the interests of Government, and that in such instances an official Chairman would not be able to take any part against Government. But there had often been instances in which official members of the Corporation had voted against measures in which Government were interested. (Hear, hear). By making a member Chairman they simply gave him one additional vote, and if a Chairman found himself in a delicate position because of the interests of the Corporation conflicting with the interests of Government, he could remain neutral, and his additional vote would only come into play when there was a tie. It was the Corporation that decided questions, and not the Chairman alone. He did not exactly see why a gentleman should be unfit for the Chairmanship of the Corporation, because he was an official of Government. As to Dr. Blaney's past services deserving the honour of re-election, the same must be again next year, and the next again. He did not really know where they would stop.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought it necessary to make a few remarks, with a view to guiding and assisting the Corporation to come to a satisfactory conclusion on the subject. The Chairmanship of the Corporation was a very responsible office, and it was because he considered his own humble qualifications not equal to the requirements of the position, that he had felt himself compelled to decline the offer which some of his kind friends had made to propose him for election on the present occasion. Amongst other qualifications necessary, were two very important ones,—the possession of an accurate knowledge of what the Corporation had done for several years past, and ability to dispose of the questions of order that frequently arose at meetings of the Corporation, and which by law, it was the duty of the Chairman to decide. He did not say that they should have a hard and fast rule to re-elect every Chairman for a second year of office; but, the Act having enjoined that a Chairman should be elected every year, they were free to nominate and elect, according to their lights, either an old Chairman or any other member. They should choose the best man they could get, and in making their choice, they ought to consider which of nominees possessed in the highest degree the qualifications which a Chairman ought to possess. The proposition that the fact of a member being a Government servant disqualified him for election to the Chair had been combated and denied by several members. He was of the same opinion. (Hear, hear.) But in considering the qualifications of nominees they should not lose sight of the fact that if they put a Government servant into the Chair, sometimes, when important questions affecting the interests of Government on the one hand and of the Corporation on the other, had to be discussed and decided, the division might be equal, and there would be a tie to be settled one way or the other by the casting vote of the official Chairman. Such a tie, to his memory, occurred many years ago at a meeting of the old Bench of Justices, over which an official Chairman was presiding. The question being discussed was one which affected the interests of the Corporation on the one hand and of Government on the other, and when the votes were found equal, the Chairman felt himself placed in the delicate position described by Mr. Javerilal, and was so much embarrassed that he actually left the Chair suddenly, and it was necessary for his friends to go and bring him back.

A demand being made for the name of the embarrassed Chairman, Mr. Nowrojee mentioned "the late Mr. John Connon, a gentleman for whom I have the very highest regard."

The Chairman (Mr. Dosabhoy):—I must interrupt you, Mr. Nowrojee. It was not on such a question that Mr. Connon left the chair. A remark disrespectful to Mr. Connon was made, and he left the chair on that account.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy said he was present at the meeting in question, and could support the Chairman's statement.

Mr. Nowrojee said his recollection was not exactly what Mr. Dosabhoy remembered, but at all events the Chairman on that occasion was placed in a very delicate position, and therefore the Corporation ought to be very careful not to put an official gentleman in the Chair. He shared in the high opinions that had been expressed of Sir F. Souter's competency and qualifications, but the reasons he had assigned would induce him, on public grounds, not to give his vote in favour of the gentleman's appointment to the Chair. As to Dr. Blaney, knowing his antecedents, and having witnessed the manner in which he had brought his great knowledge of Municipal questions to bear at meetings of the Corporation, he should be delighted to see him placed in the Chair for a second year.

Sir F. Souter:—I merely rise with reference to what Mr. Nowrojee has said regarding the late Mr. John Connon. I had the pleasure of Mr. John Connon's acquaintance—knew him very intimately—and I am perfectly sure that the disparaging remarks which Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee has just made with regard to that gentleman are most undeserved. I have no hesitation in saying that I do not believe a more independent man ever sat on the bench or in any Chair than Mr. John Connon (Hear, hear.) And I am perfectly sure that if he left the Chair on the occasion referred to, it was for some other reason, and not because he left embarrassed as to which side he should give a casting vote.

Mr. Nowrojee:—I said that I entertain the highest respect for the late Mr. John Connon. I hope I have not been understood to pass any reflection on him.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee wished to remind members that the Police Commissioner had always presided over the Calcutta Municipality, and he did not think the Municipality had ever suffered from that fact. He also desired to point out that not a single instance had been adduced from their experience of the last five years in which a question of conflicting interests between the Corporation and the Government had been decided by the casting vote of the Chairman. He did not think the question of a member being an official or a non-official should be taken into account in considering his qualifications for the Chair.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik rose because he did not wish that his silence should be construed into acquiescence in what Dr. Cowasjee had just said. He hoped that before the Corporation's next meeting, Dr. Cowasjee would read the history of the Calcutta Municipality.

The Chairman then put the question to the test of a show of hands, when 13 hands were counted in favour of Dr. Blaney's, and 27 in favour of Sir F. Souter's nomination.

Messrs. Pherozshah Mehta, M. Ali Rogay, and Kemp demanded a poll, so that the names might be recorded, and the following was the result:—

For Dr. Blaney.	For Sir F. Souter.
Mr. Atmaram Pandurang.	Mr. J. C. Aguiar.
Mr. James Bapty.	Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy.
Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas.	Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval.
Mr. D. E. Gostling.	Mr. E. B. Carroll.
Mr. Hurkissondas Narrotumdas.	Surgeon-Major T. Cody.
Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapudia.	Brigade-Surgeon H. Cook.
Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker.	Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.
Mr. D. S. Kemp.	Mr. H. Curwen.
Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay.	Mr. P. C. DeSouza.
Major G. L. C. Merewether.	Mr. Dinanath Raghoonath Khote.
Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook.	Mr. E. R. Freeborn
Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.	Mr. John Gordon.
Mr. Phirozeshaw Merwanjee Mehta.	Col. H. F. Hancock.
Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas.	Mr. Hirjee Ardaseer Dady.
	Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
	Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy.
	Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla.
	Mr. H. E. Jacomb.
	The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
	Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee.
	Mr. [illegible] Mathew.
	Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhai.
	Capt. H. Morland.
	Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
	Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
	Brigade-Surgeon John Pinkerton.
	Major A. B. Portman.
	Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote.
	Mr. Shantaram Narayen.
	Mr. Sewjee Dhurmajee.
	Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas.
	Mr. Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

The following gentlemen abstained from voting:—Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Sir Frank Souter, Dr. Blaney and Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik.

The Chairman declared that the election of Sir Frank Souter was carried by 32 votes to 14.

Sir Frank Souter having occupied the Chair amidst applause, said he thanked them very much for the honour they did him in electing him their Chairman. He need not say that it would be his earnest wish and desire with their aid and assistance to watch the interests and welfare of this great city; and he trusted that in so doing he would not be in any embarrassment on account of his being a Government servant (Hear, hear and applause). If ever he found that he could not perform his duties as he should, he would ask them to elect another Chairman in his place. (Applause).

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee proposed a vote of thanks to their retiring Chairman. He said it was a very agreeable duty to perform, and he would not say much in support of his proposition, all the previous speakers having already paid a high tribute of admiration to the zeal and ability with which Dr. Blaney discharged his duties as a Chairman. It was not to be supposed for a moment that Dr. Blaney was not re-elected on account of any disqualification. But, as had been shown in the discussion, there was a desire on the part of members to distribute the honours of the office as widely as possible among deserving men. (Hear, hear and applause). With these remarks he put the following proposition to the meeting, believing firmly that it would meet with a cordial response:—"that the cordial thanks of the Corporation be given to Thomas Blaney Esquire, the retiring Chairman of the Corporation, for his valuable services during the past year."

This was seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayen and carried unanimously.

Dr. Blaney said he begged to thank the Corporation on the day of his retirement as he had done when he was unanimously elected their Chairman. The passing of the resolution removed from his mind the only difficulty by which he had felt himself oppressed. When the movement was set on foot by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee he had feared that a public insult was to be put upon him, and that he was to be turned out of the Chair.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee:—I openly deny any motive of the kind imputed to me by Dr. Blaney. I have the highest respect for him.

Dr. Blaney, continuing, said that he cordially thanked them for unanimously and heartily passing the vote of thanks, and trusted that as long as God spared him and the intelligence he had given him, he would devote as much of his time as possible to Municipal work. Dr. Blaney then said that with reference to the sad calamity which occurred recently—the death of Lady Fergusson—he begged to propose the following:—"That a Committee of the Corporation composed of the following gentlemen;—Sir F. Souter, Colonel Hancock, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Shantaram Narayen, Phillip De Souza, and M. A. Rogay, be hereby appointed to draw up and forward an address of condolence from the Corporation to Sir James Fergusson and of sympathy with his family."

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the proposition which was carried unanimously.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Town Council's Resolution No. 9125, dated 21st December 1881, recommending the Corporation to sanction, from Surplus Cash Balance, a grant not exceeding Rs. 800 per mensem for providing a substitute for Mr. C. E. Braham, Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge, who applies for two months' privilege leave, was considered.

It was proposed that the grant should be sanctioned. Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, seconded by Dr. Blaney, proposed an amendment "That sanction be given to an expenditure not exceeding the ordinary deputation allowance of 20 per cent. of Mr. Braham's appointment to provide for the pay of a substitute during his absence on privilege leave." The Municipal Commissioner explained that he could not spare Mr. Braham unless the grant applied for was sanctioned, so that an efficient substitute might be appointed during Mr. Braham's absence.

Dr. Blaney said he was astonished that a large staff of engineers should be wanted by the r Municipality for the works that were at present going on when, as a matter of fact, the whole of the water-works and drainage works of Calcutta were all done under Mr. Clarke.

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost, and the grant was sanctioned.

It was proposed by Brigade Surgeon H. Cook M.D., seconded by Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, "that letter No. 9136, dated 28th ultimo, from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget Transfers, amounting to Rs. 27,523-8-11, made by the Council from 4th November to 21st December 1881 be recorded."

The letter after some discussion was recorded. The Corporation then adjourned.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The *Rast Goftar* is in favour of the appointment of the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., as Chairman of the Bombay Town Council. It would be doubly wrong to have a Government official at the head of the Corporation as well as the Council. It is certainly desirable to have an independent gentleman as the chairman of the latter body. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee should, in the opinion of the native writer, have been elected Chairman of the Corporation even against his wish; but since that is not to be the case, it is the more necessary to have the Rao Saheb at the head of the Council, because, the Gujeratee writer thinks, there are no such experienced and public spirited citizens in the management of our municipal affairs as the Rao Saheb and Mr. Nowrojee.

BENGAL.

DEATH OF THE MARINE SURVEYOR OF CALCUTTA.—We regret to have to announce the death of Captain Andrew Milne, R. N. R., Marine Surveyor at this port. Captain Milne's connection with the Mercantile Marine has been a long and honourable one. He was for many years in command of different steamers in the China trade belonging to Messrs. Apcar and Company, and a few years since replaced Captain de Smidt as their Marine Surveyor. Captain Milne was also Agent for the German and American Lloyds, ann a number of other Marine Insurance Companies. In his capacity as a Surveyor he possessed the fullest confidence of the commercial community as an energetic and impartial expert.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Late Mr. Souttar.—At a recent meeting of the Commissioners, a well-deserved tribute was paid to the memory of Mr. Souttar, the late Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality. All who knew the lamented deceased must admit that, although in indifferent health, he devoted his head and heart to the work with which he was entrusted by the Local Government. In fact, most of the improvements which are now visible in the Calcutta Municipality are due to his active co-operation with the Commissioners. Unlike his predecessors he had no quarrel with the Commissioners, and the great suavity of his manners and disposition endeared him to all who came across him. We are glad to find that a subscription is proposed to be raised amongst the Commissioners and the Municipal officers to secure some lasting record in memory of their late respected Chairman.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika.*

MADRAS.

Cholera at Trichinopoly.—Although this terrible epidemic has greatly subsided in Trichinopoly, it is sad to learn that during the prevalence of the disease the deaths arrived at by a rough calculation amounted to about one thousand five hundred. There was an outbreak of the disease amongst the 6th Regiment N. I., and in consequence the men and some of the officers have been sent out of the cantonment, and are at present located under canvass near the Golden Rocks.—*Athenæum.*

Judge Advocate General's Department.—Captain H. H. Hallett, Deputy Judge Advocate, No. 1 Circle, who proceeded to England on fifteen months' privilege leave, is expected to arrive at Madras by the end of this month, and will take up his appointment at Bangalore. Colonel Briggs will then proceed to Secunderabad, to take the place of Colonel Hands, who is appointed Officiating Judge Advocate General.—*Mail.*

New Bridge on the South Indian Railway.—The deflection and oscillation of the girder bridge over the Madugu channel, near Chingleput, Arconum Branch Railway, was tested on the morning of Wednesday, the 11th instant, by Major C. J. Smith, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Mr. A. D. Fox, Assistant Engineer, and Mr. James Rice, the Divisional Engineer. The bridge will be opened for traffic as soon as orders have been received from the Consulting Engineer for Railways.—*Mail.*

Encroachment of the Sea.—The late cyclone and the monsoon having caused great damage to the groynes put up near Mr. Coleman's house, the Harbour authorities have engaged a large number of men to lay down rails and to put up groynes from Mr. Coleman's house to the saw mills at Cassemode.—*Mail.*

Carriage Accident.—On Wednesday evening last, while His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic was driving on the beach, a jutka pony, which was being driven on the same road, took fright and brought the jutka in violent collision with the Nabob's carriage. Both the drivers were injured, the Nabob's coachman receiving a wound in the leg eighteen inches in length. Both the injured men were taken to the General Hospital, where they still remain as patients.—*Mail.*

Mauled by a Cheetah.—A correspondent writing from Tirupur, under date the 12th instant, states :—"A large number of cheetahs are at present prowling about in the Palladum Taluq, of the Coimbatore District. On the 9th instant, a villager named Moothoo Gouden, while occupied in tilling his field, observed a cheetah near him. He attempted to strike the animal with the mamotty with which he was engaged, but the cheetah sprang at him, and severely bit his forehead, arm, and leg. He was brought to the Palladam Taluq Dispensary on the 10th, where he lies in a precarious condition."—*Mail.*

Madras Diocesan Church Conference.—The annual conference of the clergy and laity of the English Church was opened this (Saturday) morning, by a choral celebration of the holy communion, at S. George's Cathedral. A fair number of the laity were present, and twenty-one clergymen, exclusive of the Bishop, took part in the procession. The service commenced with a hymn, "The Church's one foundation," which was sung as the choir and clergy marched to their stalls. About a dozen of the clergy occupied seats in the chancel, the Bishop being celebrant, and the venerable the Archdeacon reading the epistle. The service was sung to music by Berthold Tours, in the key of F. Dr. G. U. Pope, of Bangalore, was the appointed preacher. The Rev. Doctor chose for his text the "Beatitudes" from S. Matthew's Gospel, and preached an eloquent and practical sermon, which was addressed more particularly to the clergy. The service was concluded shortly before half-past nine, and the choir and clergy marched back to the vestry, singing the *Nunc Dimittis.* The Conference proper commenced at half-past four that evening, in the Memorial Hall.—*Mail.*

Alleged Breach of Trust by a Lawyer's Clerk.—Yesterday (January 11) Mr. Alfred Champion, Solicitor, filed an affidavit before Mr. Poonoosawmy Pillay, Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of one Bheema Row, one of his clerks, on charges of criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation. The affidavit set forth that the accused, on the 25th October last, received Rs. 26-3, for the purpose of filing a suit in the Small Cause Court, against Mr. Harry VanIngen, at the instance of Meer Saib. That on the 3rd June last, accused received Rs. 27-6-6 for the purpose of filing a suit in the Small Cause Court against Hajee Meeah Jaun Sait, at the instance of Mr. Champion. That the accused never filed the suits, but had misappropriated the said two sums of money. The warrant was granted, and the accused was arrested last night. When brought before the Magistrate he asked for an adjournment to prepare his defence, and prayed to be released on bail. As Mr. Champion had no objection, his Worship adjourned the case to Wednesday next, the 18th instant, the accused being admitted to bail on his own recognizance of Rs. 500, and two sureties of Rs. 500 each.—*Mail.*

Trial Sale of Nilgiri Cinchona Bark.—Under instructions from the Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of the Government Chinchona Plantations, and in conformity with the direction of the Secretary of State to the Madras Government to test the Indian market, Messrs. Oakes & Co., yesterday sold 10,000 lbs. of chinchona crown and red barks in lots of about 100 lbs. each. This is the first sale of the kind in India. The following prices were obtained per bale :—

Dodabetta.		Upset price	Sold at
6	Bales Natural Crown Bark..	Rs. 242	Rs. 243
2	,, Trunk Bark	212	221
6	,, Mossed do	318	340 to 345
2	,, Trunk Mossed do. ..	265	270
4	,, Renewed Crown Bark	353	354 to 358
2	,, Trunk renewed do. ..	303	316 to 321
3	,, Branch Crown do. ..	55	60
Neddiwuttum.			
5	,, Natural Crown do. ..	232	236
5	,, Branch Crown do. ..	149	150
30	,, Trunk Red Bark ..	138	139 to 151
2	,, Massed Red do. ..	133	147 to 151
5	,, Natural do. ..	106	111 to 120
8	,, Branch do. ..	72	73
Pykarra.			
20	,, Branch do. ..	80	81 to 83

—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Meeting of Poets.—There was a Mushaa'ra or meeting of poets on the 29th ultimo, in which several members recited their poems. The meeting was presided over by Nawab Saeedudin Ahmed Khan Bahadar, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Ferozepore, who also read out a poem of his own composition. The meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to the President.—*Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab.*

Obituary.—It is with much regret that we announce the death of Mr. G. O. Smith, Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, who passed away on Thursday afternoon after some days, acute suffering from abscess of the iver. For a considerable period Mr. Smith had been in ill-health, but his most intimate friends scarcely anticipated his end was so nigh, as we believe that, one day last week, he attended office as usual for an hour or two, and discharged his ordinary duties with his accustomed accuracy.—*Lucknow Express.*

The Lucknow Agricultural Show.—A loan collection of Oriental art objects was an interesting adjunct of the Talukdar Agricultural Show lately held in Lucknow, and the various articles lent by the princes and nobles of Oudh were greatly admired. The collection might have been much larger, and it was hoped that various relics of a bygone age, known to exist in Lucknow, would have been forthcoming for the exhibition. But the present possessors of several historical articles were found to be unwilling to send them on loan. They were not disposed to be publicly credited as the owners of *articles de luxe*, fearing, it is said, that such notoriety might afterwards be used against them in connection with licence or income-tax operations.

"Urgent" Telegrams.—The "urgent" messages which can now be sent by telegraph are despatched with a speed which should satisfy even the most exacting sender. For instance, an "urgent" message passed over the counter in the Calcutta Office at noon is in the delivery-peon's hand in Bombay at 12-20 p. m. the 1,200 miles being thus bridged by the wire in about the time that a chuprassie would walk a mile. An improvement, much needed, has, we believe, been introduced into the Calcutta Office. At first, anyone having an "urgent" message to hand in had to take his turn in the crowd at the counter, a crowd which at certain hours is very lage; and it occasionally happened that a chuprassie or other servant had to wait for twenty minutes or more before his message was accepted. Now "urgent" messages will be received at once at a particular part of the counter, and useless delay will be avoided. Of course such an arrangement is only needed in large offices where, during business hours, the pressure of work is exceptionally high.—*Pioneer.*

Railway Extensions.—An additional ten miles of the salt branch of the Punjab Railway will be opened on the 15th instant. Major Marryat, R. E., the Manager of the line, is at present making an inspection of his charge, and will then go up towards Sealkot to look over the ground for the line, which the Provincial Government is so desirous of constructing to that place, but for which, it is feared, the Imperial Government may refuse the money. The advantages of the proposed line are too obvious, from a military point of view, to need remark. We understand that Major Marryat, while at Sealkot, will make enquiries into the trade of the district, and endeavour to ascertain the probabilities of the line paying, if constructed.—We understand that the survey being executed under the orders of the Punjab Government for the proposed railway between Rawulpindi and Murree has been completed as far as the 16th mile. The surveyor has, we hear, proceeded to exmine the Darjeeling line, with a view of instituting comparison between that and the projected line, and to have the benefit of the practical experience gained in the construction of the former.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Head Office:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES, Agent.
Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
MEDOC
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.
Cash Rs. 9 8, credit Rs. 9 4 per dozen qts.
,, 6 0, ,, ,, 6 4 ,, pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.
Bombay, January, 1880.

ABU HOTEL.

A FIRST-RATE HOTEL is to be OPENED from the 1st February, 1882, on MOUNT ABU for Ladies and Gentlemen with comfortable accommodation at moderate charges under Portuguese management by the undersigned.

D'COSTA & SOUZA, Proprietors.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

Coughs Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder	in kegs of 25 lbs.		Rs 9-0	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	,, 12-0	do.
Do.	F F	do.	,, 12-8	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	,, 13-0	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	,, 10-8	per doz bl.
Do.	F F	do.	,, 11-0	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	,, 12-0	do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	,, 9-8	do.
Do.	F F	do.	,, 10-0	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	,, 11-0	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	,, 18-0	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	,, 24-0	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	,, 45-0	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
Apollo Street May 12, 1881.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the past TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
DRY
MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.
Messrs. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHRTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its exceent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz pts.
Price—Credit	......Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0
Price—Cash	......Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.

STATIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
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SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

FOR THE APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c., &c.,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that their extensive stock of Jewellery has been further augmented by a large and varied assortment of the latest novelties produced in Europe, all guaranteed to be 18-carat gold, which have been carefully selected by our Principal during his recent journey through that continent

LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.
LADIES' NECKLETS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 240.
LADIES NECKLETS WITH LOCKET in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 600.
LADIES' LOCKETS AND PENDANTS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 400.
LADIES' BRACELETS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 700.
LADIES' BROOCHES, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 265.
LADIES' EARRING AND EARSTUDS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 525.
LADIES' SUITS consisting of BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 160 to Rs. 825.
LADIES' DEMI-SUITS consisting of BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 375.
LADIES' ENGAGEMENT RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 450.

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 190.
GENTLEMEN'S PENCIL CASES, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.
GENTLEMEN'S CHARMS and SEALS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 68.
GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.
GENTLEMEN'S SCARF RINGS, from Rs. 14 to Rs 75.
GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 55.
GENTLEMEN'S KEEPER RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 36.
GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS from Rs. 65 to Rs. 1,250.
GENTLEMEN'S SUITS consisting of SET of four STUDS with SLEEVE LINKS or SOLITAIRS, from Rs. 38 to Rs. 60.

The above are either in plain gold, chased or set with jewels.

POONA, 1, EAST STREET. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY, 2, RAMPART-ROW.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CIE.,
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.

FRENCH GLOVES IN STOCK.

BLACK KID	4	Buttons	... Rs.	4
,,	6	,,	... ,,	6
COLOURED KID	4	,,	... ,,	4
,,	6	,,	... ,,	6
,,	8	,,	... ,,	8
WHITE KID	2	,,	... ,,	2
,,	3	,,	... ,,	3
,,	4	,,	... ,,	4
,,	6	,,	... ,,	6
,,	8	,,	... ,,	8
,,	12	,,	... ,,	10

FIFTEEN per cent. for Cash.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART-ROW AND CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
S. ROSE & CO., THE AGENTS FOR MANUFACTURERS BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEWCONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only machine suitable for domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the New Congelator and Distributor can be had on application to S. ROSE & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

For use in *Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals,* and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machne can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water a 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

ELEVATOR

For sucurely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine ..Each Rs. 20.

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete .. ..Net cash Rs. 190.

Ditto. ditto. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete ..Net cash Rs. 275.

Messes. Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates. Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines, is an entirely new adaptation .. .. Each Rs. 16.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

S. ROSE & Co. are the only appointed manufactures Agents in Bombay for the sale of these machines.)

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including furnace, thermometer, &c. ..Rs. 175 0
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation .. .. ,, 250 0

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES.

RAILWAY ICE BOX, specially constructed for Railway Travelling .. .. ..Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 0

REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized iron Bucket for waste, with Tap.. .. ..Rs. 140 0
THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR, fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining .. .. .. ,, 160 0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN to assist in the management of a Cotton Press and business in Guntoor. One with a knowledge of Telugu preferred. Apply, stating salary required, etc, to

GELL DEANE & CO.,
Guntoor, Madras Presidency.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Kumta on the 13th February, 1882, about 175 khandies of SANDALWOOD of 560 lbs. each. For particulars, apply to Mr. W. R. WOODROW, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Division of Kanara, Sirsi.

W. PEYTON
Conservator, of Forests, Southern Division.
Conservator's office, S. D. Camp Antal, Dharwar Districts, 3rd January, 1882.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND on Rupee Shares at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December, 1881, has been declared and made payable on and after the 23rd instant on production of share certificates at the Company's office, 9, Hornby-row. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from 14th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE (5 of 60') over the Bhogawuti River, at Donavadi near Kolhapur. Forms of Tender, specification of work and conditions of contract can be obtained on application, and Plans can be inspected, at the office of the undersigned on payment of Rupees five. Tenders to be received by the sixth of February, 1882. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tenders not on the printed form will not be taken into consideration.

R. SHANNON, B. A. C. E.,
State Executive Engineer, Kolhapore.
State Excutive Engineer's office, Kolhapore, 6th January, 1882.

NOTICE.

TENDERS in writing will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, for the purchase of the paddle steamer "DROMEDARY," now lying in the Prince's Dock.

The vessel is 194·52 gross tonnage, is fitted with a pair of diagonal oscillating condensing paddle engines of 90 horse-power nominal; diameter of cylinder 40 inches; length of stroke 4 feet; and was built of iron at Birkenhead by Messrs. GEORGE FORRESTER & COMPANY, Liverpool, in the year 1866.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of at least 25 per cent. of the sum offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the Tender by the Port Trustees, and before delivery is taken.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.
Port Office, Bombay, 14th January, 1882.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
Ajmere, 2nd January, 1882.

SPECIAL GOODS RATES.

ON and from the 1st February, 1882, special reduced rates will be charged on the following articles when tendered for despatch in quantities of not less than 270 maunds :—

Edible grains Common seeds Pulses......... Salt .... Oil cake....... Hides and skins pressed to not less than 3 feet per maund..	Class A.	Coal.... Rough Marble. Stone...	Class B	Sugar..	Class C

The rates per maund per mile will be :—

	First 100 miles.	Next 200 miles.	Distances in excess of 300 miles.
	Pie.	Pie.	Pie.
Class A..................	·4	·25	·15
Do. B..................	·3	·2	·15
Do. C..................	·4	·4	·25

For class B goods on distances over 500 miles the charge will be 1-5 pie per maund per mile.

Hides and skins carried at class A rates will, *if wet be,* at owners' risk.

Class B goods will be at owners' risk for loss in loading, unloading, and transhipping, and will be loaded and unloaded by owners.

Edible grains and common seeds will still be carried from Delhi and Agra to Sabarmutti at the previously quoted special rate of ten annas per maund.

By order
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st February next, a very desirable TOP FLOOR in Hornby-row, consisting of drawing, dining, and three bed-rooms open to the westerly sea breeze, kitchen on the top floor of the house, and will be put in thorough repairs, white-washed, and painted; a neat little garden attached to the house. Rent, Rs. 100 including all rates, taxes, and Mali's wages. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow-street, Fort.

TO BE LET, a furnished top floor of an upperstoried BUNGALOW at Chowpatty from April next. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow-street, Fort.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having RESIGNED the post held by him for the last six years as GUARANTEE BROKER to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., with their good wishes, has, from THIS DAY, commenced business on his own account under the name and firm of H. H. SHROFF, SONS and Co.

HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF.
1, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd January, 1882.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
ALL-COMERS' CONTEST.
PRIZES AGGREGATING RS. 1,000 IN VALUE.
To be competed for any day between
1st January to 15th February, 1882.

FOR full particulars, See *Bombay Gazette* of 5th December, 1881, and 16th January and 30th January, 1882.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.
(In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64-8 (giving their names and full addresses VERY clearly written) to the AGENT of the Oriental Bank, Calcutta, "for credit to the Game Bird Fund." The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW HORSES
PER S. S. HENRY BOLKOW AND EUPHRATRES, FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and fifth batch of superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways, and Ponies, &c., belonging to well-known Dealers Shaik Jasum Bin Feed and others. No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable. Bombay, 29th Dec., 1881.

TENDERS are invited for the immediate supply of the following articles for the Berar Police :—

7,500 yards of blue dyed drill, 30 inches wide.
7,500 yards of dyed blue jacconets for turbands in pieces of 2 feet broad. The length of the jacconets may be 7½, 15, 22½, or 30 yards each piece.

Apply enclosing samples and stating prices, and the date of delivery to the Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti.

Prices should be for delivery at the Amraoti Station of the G. I. P. Railway.

C. T. LANE, Major,
Inspector-General of Police, H. A. D.
11th January, 1882.

!!! PATENT COUGH PILLS !!!

A PURELY VEGETABLE SPECIFIC for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price, per phial, with testimonials and full direction for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing annas 0-8-0. The *oldest* and the *youngest* can take them with safety!!

To be had of
STEPHENSON & Co.,
i.e., 14, Chowringhee-road, Calcutta.
or
Messrs. D. FERNANDEZ & Co., Chemists,
30 Medow-street, Agents in Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD IRON RAILS.

THE Agent of this Company will be prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to gun fire on TUESDAY, the 17th January proximo, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 5,000 tons of OLD IRON RAILS.

The rails to be sold are of various sections, and will be taken from the lots now lying in the Company's premises, Waree Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent

Offers must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, and the period within which delivery of the rails will be taken. Delivery will be made by the Company into barges, to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf, and payment for each lot of the rails must be made at the time of delivery.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders.

JOHN STEELL, Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 8th Dec., 1881.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms, Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

Stamps on Annual Policies paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862..................£200,030
,, 1880..................£833,078

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life funds now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865........	£1,192,476 7 11	1875........	£3,258,437 10 2
1870........	£1,921,042 3 5	1880........	£4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL..........	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL..........	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........Rs.	2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... ,,	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

BOMBAY BRANCH,—14, RAMPART ROW.

INVESTMENTS.

"IN accordance with the practice followed at previous investigations, the Securities held by the Company were examined and reported upon by a special Committee appointed for that purpose. The Report of that Committee, of which I had the honour of acting as chairman, has been read, and you will have observed from it that every separate security passed under the examination of the Committee. The Invested Funds of the Company now exceeding FIVE-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS sterling, the importance of such Investigation cannot be over-estimated; and it must be most satisfactory to all concerned to learn that their Funds are invested in no speculative manner, but on good tangible securities."—*Extract from the Speech of Mr. T. G. Murray, Chairman of the Meeting, at the tenth division of Profits.*

Copies of the Report containing details of the Investments, Forms of Proposal, and all information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
738 Proposals for .... Rs. 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Head Office, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
Or any of the Agents in India.

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FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking the extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Agents:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Cos; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1882.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. W. W. Allen, B. U. C. S.
Capt. A. F. Barrow, B. S. C.
Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, B. S. C.
Lieut. L. J. E. Bradshaw, B. S. C.
Surg. O. Baker, B.
Surg. F. I. Tuohy, B.
Cond. H. M. Harris, M.
Sub-Cond. H. Roarke, M.
Major G. W. Oldham, R. Bo. Eng.
Surg. Major E. P. Burrows, Bo. Ret.
Cond. T. Fox, Bo.
Cond. J. A. Ezechiel, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. W. S. Wells, B.C.S. 2 mo
Mr. G. W. Sealy, B. U. C. S. 12 mo.
Major W. J. Williamson, C. I. E., B. S. C., 128 days.
Lieut. R. F. Garside-Tipping, B. S. C., 4 mo.
Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, M.S.C., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. G. Bowden, B. U. C. S.
Mr. W. C. N. Jones, B.U.C.S.
Mr. S. F. Downing, B.U.C.S.
Mr. W. McDonall, B.U.C.S.
Mr. S. P. V. Luke, C.I.E., B. U. C. S.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. Drummond, Bo. S. C.
Lt.-Col. J. R. B. Atkinson, B. Inf.
Major W. E. Gown, B. Inf.
Major A. B. Clare, B. Inf.
Capt. A. J. Garrett, B.S.C.
Lieut. G. D. C. Gastrell, B. S. C.
Major R.T. Chapman, M. Inf.
Capt. J. T. Carruthers, Bo. S. C.
Surg.-Major M. M. Mackenzie, Bo.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Dec. 30.)

ADMIRALTY, 27th Dec., 1881.

IN accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 30th April, 1877, Engr. Gutteridge has been placed on the Retired List from the 19th inst.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt. Morley retires upon a gratuity.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s order in Council of 1st April, 1881 :—Staff Surg. Burgess, M.A., M.B., has been allowed to withdraw from H. M.'s Naval Service with a gratuity.

Royal Marine Forces.—The following promotion has taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infy., viz. :—

Capt. Turner to be Maj., vice Boase, retired.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. London Brigade.—C. Brownlow, Esq., to be Hony. Sub-Lieut.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Dec. 30.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 30th Dec., 1881.

Royal Artillery.—To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. King (A.-de-C. to the Queen), vice Hoste, C.B., retired.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Maj. H. W. Shakerly, vice G. U. Knox, deceased.

Maj. Staveley, vice Bt. Col. A. H. King, promoted.

Maj. Edmeades, vice Bt. Col. Smith, retired.

Maj. Burn, vice Bt. Col. Stocker, retired.

Maj. Stockley (late Bombay), upon the Seconded List.

Maj. Finch (late Bombay), vice E. H. Baker (late Bombay), retired.

To be Majors.—Capt. Irwin, upon the Seconded List.

Capt. Kensington, upon the Seconded List.

Capt. Rothwell, upon the Seconded List.

Capt. Gaskell, vice Clarke, C.M.G. (late Bombay), seconded for service on the Staff.

Capt. Campbell, vice Shakerley, promoted.

Maj. Carlile, from half-pay, vice Staveley, promoted.

Capt. Davies, vice Edmeades, promoted.

Capt. Logan, vice Burn, promoted.

Capt. Sandes, from the Supnmry List, vice Basevi (late Bombay), retired.

Capt. Des Barres, vice W. J. Finch (late Bombay) promoted.

To be Captains. Lieut. Hewat, vice Gaskell, promoted.

Lieut. Willis, vice Campbell, promoted.

Lieut. Weir, vice Davies, promoted.

Lieut. Cunningham, vice Logan, promoted.

Lieut. Shirreff, vice Des Barres, promoted.

Lieut. Lyster, from the Seconded List, vice Bally, seconded.

Lieut. Murray, vice Davidson, seconded for service on the Staff.

Capt. Gower retires, receiving a gratuity.

Lieut. Burrows to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List for service on the Staff.

The date of retirement upon retired pay of Capt. Scames, is 15th Nov. 1881, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 20th Dec. 8821.

The promotions of the undermentioned Officers are antedated to the 29th November, 1881 :—

Maj. W. B. Hemans, Maj. A. J. Anderson, and Capt. F. B. Bunny.

Sergt-Maj. Simpson to be Riding-Master, vice R. Butler, retired.

Qr.-mr.-Sergt. Shipman to be Riding-Master, vice Wilkinson, retired.

Coast Brigade, Capt. Blades to be Maj., vice Bt.-Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie, retired.

Lieut. Sutherland to be Capt., vice Blades, promoted.

Garrison Qr.-mr.-Sergt. Watkins to be Lieut., vice Sutherland, promoted.

Royal Engineers, Col. Hassard, C. B., retires upon retired pay with a gratuity and the honorary rank of Maj.-Genl.

Col. Grant retires upon retired pay, with a gratuity.

Col. Somerset, retires upon retired pay, with a gratuity.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. Fowler, retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Maj.-Genl.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. Duff, retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Maj.-Genl.

Maj. Mitchell to be Lieut.-Col., vice Bt. Col. C. W. Barry, retired.

The following Capts. to be Majs. from the 18th Dec. 1881, under the provisions of Article 10 (b), of the Royal Warrant of 25th June, 1881 :—Firebrace, Brooke, McCullagh, Brevet Major Rogers, Sargeaunt, Marsh, Parker, from the Supernumerary List, Champernowne, Beauchamp, Osborn, Boileau, Savi, Sedgwick, Baird, and Hime, upon the Temporary Reserve List.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. Barnes, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col. with a view to his commanding the 50th Regtl. Dist. vice Col. Wilkie, who has been appointed to the Staff.

Staff, Maj.-Genl. Willis, C.B., to be Bgdr.-Genl on the Staff of the Army, with a view to his commanding an Infy. Bgde. at Aldershot, vice Maj.-Genl. Sir H. M. Havelock-Allan, Bart., V.C., C.B., who vacates that appointment.

Lieut.-Col. McQueen, C.B., Ben. S. C., and Maj. and Bt. Lieut.-Col. Chapman, C.B., Royal (late Ben.) Arty., to be A.-de-C. to the Queen with the rank of Col. in the Army.

Lieut. Simpson, the Lincolnshire Regt., to be A.-de-C. to Genl. Sir Borton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Govr. and C.-in.-C. of the Island of Malta.

Royal Military Academy, Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. Harness, C.B., to be Capt. of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Straubenzee, promoted.

Comst. and Transport Staff, Depy. Comsy.-Genl. Adams has been placed on temporary half-pay.

Half-Pay, Capt. Tollner, R. A., upon the Seconded List, to be Maj.

Capt. Carr, R. A., upon the Seconded List, to be Maj.

India Office, 30th December, 1881.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of H. M's. Indian Military Forces :—

Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. William Olver Swanston, of the Mad. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. Boyd, of the Bom. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. Chapman, of the Bom. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. Clements, of the Bom. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. Bruce, of the Ben. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. Fraser, of the Bom. S. C.

Bgde. Surgn. Cooper, M.D., of the Madras Army.

Surgn.-Maj. P. Burrows, of the Bombay Army.

H. M. has approved of the transfer to the Retired List of the undermentioned Officers :—

Lieut.-Col. Macturk, of the Bengal Army.

Lieut.-Col. Davis, of the Bombay Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.—Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. Swanston, of the Mad. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. Boyd, of the Bom. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. Chapman, of the Bom. S. C.

Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. Clements, of the Bom. S. C.

To be Colonels.—Lieut.-Col. Bruce, of the Ben. S. C. D.

Lieut.-Col. Fraser, of the Bom. S. C.

The following appointment to the Divisional Staff has been made by the Govt. of India :—Maj.-Genl. Sir Keyes, K.C.B., Mad. S. C., to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, in succession to Maj.-Genl. A. W. Macintire, C.B., whose tour of service has expired.

The following appointments to his Personal Staff have been made by the Govr. of Madras.

Maj. Spencer, the Essex Regt., to be Mily. Secy.

Lieut. Cavendish, Highland Light Infy., to be A.-de.-C.

Lieut. Bagot., Prince Albert's Light Infy. (Somersetshire Regt.) to be A.-de.-C.

Lieut. Evans.-Gordon, Mad. S. C., to be Extra A.-de.-C.

THE WIMBLEDON MYSTERY.

THE hearing of the charge against Dr. George Henry Lawson, of having murdered his brother-in-law, Percy Malcolm-John by administering poison to him at Blenheim House School, Wimbledon, was continued before Sir James Ingham at the Bow-street Police Court on the 30th Dec., the day the mail left. The case was again adjourned to the following Monday, January 2nd.

Before the adjournment, Mr. Wontner, counsel for the prosecution, made the following statement. The stomach, and other things mentioned have been analysed, and are found to contain unmistakable traces of aconitine. I believe the analysts will be able to tell you that the result of their analysis will show that it is Morson's preparation of aconite. They have given the vomit and a portion of the intestines to animals with the result that it has killed them. They had also given Morson's preparation purchased by them to animals, and have produced death under exactly similar symptoms. To them has also been forwarded a box containing two pills found in the boy's box, and handed to the police. Beyond this they were handed a packet containing powders, the wrapper of the packet bearing the name of a chemist named Littlefield, of Ventnor, from whom the prisoner purchased them. They were apparently numbered from 1 to 20, but the first six are missing. Upon analysing these it has been found that the numbers running down to 15 are undoubtedly pure quinine powders, such as were sold by Mr. Littlefield to the defendant, but on reaching 16 half a grain of aconite was found. The 17th possessed a quarter of a grain, the 18th was pure, in the 19th there was a quarter of a grain, and the 20th was pure. These powders were left lying about on the mantelpiece, and were perfectly well known to the boys, so that if any one of them had taken one of the powders 16, 17, or 18, he would have died also. There were also one or two of the pills found to contain fatal doses of aconite, and they will be spoken to as being in the box sent by the prisoner from America. What I propose now is that the inquiry should be adjourned until Monday, when I hope to clear up all except the evidence from the Isle of Wight, and the evidence as to the analysis.

THE KHEDIVE'S SPEECH TO THE EGYPTIAN CHAMBERS.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 26.

THE Khedive opened the Chambers to-day in person. He was received with cordiality. He said :—

"I have come to express my satisfaction at seeing you united to represent the interests of the country. Since my accession I have firmly and sincerely desired to open the Chamber of Delegates in person, but the difficulties which surrounded us prevented me from realizing my intentions until now. We owe our thanks to Providence that the financial questions are settled, and, thanks to the help of the friendly Powers, the burdens of Egypt have been lightened as much as possible. Nothing, then, remains to prevent the opening of the Chambers, and I come among you to open the first session. All the efforts of myself and my Government tend, as you are aware, Gentlemen, to assure the well-being of our population and order in the settlement of their interests, in rendering general the administration of justice, and in seeing to the security of all the inhabitants of the country without distinction. Such is the aim which I propose to myself. The friend of instruction and of progress, I have never ceased to follow that path openly since the moment when I first assumed the reins of government. It is for you, gentlemen, to second me in this path. The Chamber of Delegates will be devoted to the welfare of the country. It will devote itself entirely to the general interests of the nation. It will respect the obligations of the law of liquidation, as also of all other international obligations. It will never depart from a wise moderation, particularly necessary in a period of progress. Gentlemen, you must be always prudent, and together we shall be closely united to accomplish useful reforms in Egypt, aided by the grace of God, His prophet, and the powerful support of His Majesty the Sultan, our august suzerain."

The speech was loudly cheered. The president, Sultan Pasha, on behalf of the deputies, wished his Highness a long and prosperous reign.—*Times*.

THE POLICY OF REPRESSION IN IRELAND.

IN reply to a letter addressed to him by the Rev. J. Page Hopps, of Leicester, delegate to the National Liberal Association, inquiring for what offence the official leaders of the Land League are imprisoned, and pointing out that the League was suppressed before the Land Act came into operation and before the promulgation of the "No Rent" manifesto, Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., writes as follows :—

"Dear Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., I desire to say at the outset that I have been unable to gather from its contents the reason which has led you to address to me rather than to any other politician the expression of your views on the Irish question.

* * * * *

"You quote the effect of certain passages from my speech at Liverpool, but by omitting the context, I think you fail to give a fair representation of my meaning.

"You now ask what has happened since this time which has changed the policy of the Government? Surely you forget that the Land League was not suppressed—and, in fact, I doubt if it could have been legally suppressed—until the leaders issued the disgraceful 'no rent' manifesto. It is true that before that time some of their leaders had themselves been arrested, but in the interval since the passing of the Coercion Act their connexion with and responsibilty for the terrorism which prevailed could no longer be doubted. Parliament had seen fit to pass an Act giving the tenants in Ireland privileges larger and more generous than have ever been granted to them in any other country; in consequence the grievance which was the declared foundation of the agitation was in fair way of removal, and England had a right to expect that this great experiment in reconciliation should have a fair trial.

"On September 15 the Land League Convention commenced its sittings in Dublin, and in the course of his speech on the 16th Mr. Parnell said 'We only propose to test the Land Act, not to use it.'

"The effect of those speeches and declarations, as well as their intention, was unmistakable. The interpretation put upon them by the tenants was shown by the results. Rents were everywhere withheld, threats multiplied, and acts of violence also. There was no longer the excuse of bad times. The harvest had been plentiful, and in many cases tenants actually boasted that they had the money due for rent in their pockets.

"The time had come, in my opinion, to act, and to act boldly and firmly. The whole direction of the agitation had changed and it now was to be continued in order to intercept the benefits of remedial legislation, and to prolong and intensify feelings of irritation between the two countries. I concede to you that an agitation for the repeal of the Union might be perfectly constitutional, and would not in itself justify repressive measures. But in this case the agitation rested on violence and intimidation, which, as I said at Liverpool, no Government can be expected to endure. If a constitutional struggle only was intended, and if the majority of the Irish people really favoured the objects of the leaders of the agitation, there could have been no need for the violence and terrorism which, unfortunately, have prevailed. In the earlier steps of the agitation it was possible and even probable that the outrages were the work of individuals and the result of private wrong; but after the passing of the Land Act this could no longer be the case. The crowds of tenants who have pressed into the Land Courts, and the remarkable fact alluded to lately by one of the Judges that recent outrages in Ireland have not been committed by farmers, show that this great class, at all events, is prepared to accept the message of peace which the Government have sent to them. It cannot be borne that their goodwill and liberty of action shall be overridden and made of no effect by the teachings and acts of those who have never concealed their sinister desire to make reconciliation impossible. These men used the discontent arising from unjust laws to promote their objects. So long as the grievance existed it was difficult to decide how far they were the leaders of a legitimate agitation for reform and how far they were only the promoters of anarchy and revolution. When the grievance was removed the unavowed object was the only one remaining, and, in my opinion, it became not only justifiable but imperative to use promptly and vigorously the exceptional powers which Parliament had placed at the disposal of the Government in order to prevent the success of such object by such means.

"I join in your concluding wish, and heartily hope that the time is not far distant when temporary and exceptional expedients may be dispensed with. Although the state of Ireland is still an object of grave anxiety, it is not without hopeful signs. At this moment I am convinced that the great majority of the people would gladly settle down to the enjoyment of their new rights if they were relieved from the fear of secret violence; and it is the duty and will be the object of the Government to give them all the protection which the resources of the State can supply. In doing this, I confidently rely on the support of every Liberal, as I know nothing which would be more fatal to democratic progress than an opinion, justified by facts, that Liberalism cannot defend the freedom which it is its object to establish, and is powerless to protect the majority against the anarchy and disorder which are fostered by an irreconcilable minority."

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

THE Government have resolved, it is stated, upon dividing the disturbed localities of the south and west of Ireland into five districts, which are to be placed under the supervision of the following resident magistrates :—The Hon. Captain Plunket, Belfast ; Mr. C. D. Clifford Lloyd, Belfast ; Mr. H. A. Blake, Captain Slacke, and Captain Butler. The districts over which the magistrates are appointed comprise counties Clare, Limerick, Galway, Kerry, Cork, King's and Queen's Counties, Leitrim, Westmeath, Roscommon, Waterford, and Tipperary, which are declared to be in a disturbed condition.

Mr. Forster has addressed a circular to the newly appointed magistrates indicating the nature of their duties. The magistrates are requested first to visit the various constabulary districts in the counties named, and to confer with the military and civil authorities, and to report whether the police force needs increasing, and to suggest any more efficient system, whether of police patrol or by co-operation of military and police, for the protection of life and property. The circular says that the military and civil authorities have been instructed by the Lord-Lieutenant to give all assistance in their power. It continues :—"Relying on the knowledge and experience both of yourself and of these gentlemen, his Excellency thinks it probable that you and they may agree in the advisability of some beneficial changes in the present arrangements. If so, time being of great importance in the present emergency, his Excellency desires that these changes should be at once carried into execution, subject to the subsequent revision of the Inspector-General, with his Excellency's approval. The resident magistrates are also requested to report whether they consider the present detachments of troops within these counties should be changed in number of force, and to report as to the working both of the Protection of Person and Property Act and the Peace Preservation Act.

A meeting of the Privy Council was held in Dublin on Tuesday, at which a rule drawn up by the judges of the Supreme Court for a new service of writs was approved and sanctioned. The new rule provides that, in view of the disturbances occasioned by attempts to serve writs personally, service of writ shall, from the 2nd of January next, in proclaimed districts, be made through the post and by affixing a copy of the writ at the nearest police-station. The defendant will be called on to appear twelve days after such service.

The Privy Council also adopted more stringent measures with respect to the possession of arms. They proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Act for having and carrying arms the city and county of Dublin, the counties of Carlow, Kildare, Louth, Meath, Tipperary, and the South Riding of Waterford, Wexford, and Wicklow, and the town of Drogheda.

THE LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

The Ladies' Land League held their usual weekly meeting in Dublin on Wednesday. The police did not interfere. The Ladies' League has issued a circular to the women of Ireland. It exhorts them to have courage, and says that the Ladies' Land League is still "undaunted, cool, and defiant." The circular continues :—"On you, women of Ireland, the fate of your country depends. Instruct the people to respect and obey the teachings of our imprisoned leaders." The Ladies' executive have also issued a statement, signed by Miss Parnell and others, calling upon all secretaries of branches to hold a meeting on Sunday, the 1st January, if possible, at 1-30 p.m. "It is," says the manifesto, "our desire that meetings of the Ladies' Land League should be held simultaneously on the first day of the new year in every part of Ireland. If any arrests or prosecutions take place in consequence of these meetings they should be held again the following Sunday at the same hour, and this practice should be continued by every branch as long as their is any attempt on the part of the Government to interfere with the meetings. Members should not give security to be of good behaviour, &c., if required so to do by the magistrates, as they would thereby make themselves the instruments for plundering those friends who might become sureties for them."

Miss Hanna M. Reynolds, of the Dublin Ladies' Land League, who was sentenced to a month's imprisonment at Castletown Berehaven Petty Sessions for inciting a tenant of the Earl of Bantry not to pay rent, was brought to Cork City Gaol on Dec. 24 under an escort of police. She was very kindly and considerately treated by the police, and since her removal to prison she speaks in terms of praise of their treatment of her. She will be allowed to wear her own clothing, take her own food, and to receive a visitor every day. On her way to gaol she was cheered by crowds of people at the several railway stations. A gentlemen friend of hers was permitted to escort her the entire way. On Xmas day she was specially visited (through the kindness of the Governor, as it was not visiting day) by Alderman Dwyer, Mrs. Barry, Miss Dwyer, and Mr. M'Kay, and she appears to take her incarceration in the best possible spirit, the kindness of the prison officials taking away a good deal of the irksomeness of imprisonment. She would not consent to be supplied with food from outside until she was told that the suspects had gone off prison food, and then Miss Reynolds had her meals sent into the prison to her.

A water bailiff in the employment of the Limerick Board of Conservators was fired at on Monday night and wounded by a party of men who, it is supposed, wanted to poach in the Kilnastulla River, a tributary of the Shannon near Killaloe. A short time ago the watchers were warned that they would be visited by Captain Moonlight.

On Saturday night a farmer named David Lee, residing near Cashel, was fired at in his own house. The bullet grazed the side of his daughter's head. Lee had paid his rent.

The constabulary on patrol near Killmallock the other night hearing cries for help hurried to a farmhouse, where they arrested four men, one of them stated to be a doctor, who were savagely beating a tenant who was suspected of having paid his rent.

Mr. John Leary, a large farmer, and proprietor of Yoletown Mills, near Newross, was fiered at on Tuesday night from behind a ditch while driving home from Tentern. Mr. Leary escaped, but the horse was shot dead. It was suspected that Mr. Leary, although a prominent Land Leaguer, was inclined towards paying his rent. The same night a bailiff named Whelan, on the estate of Mr. Brown, near Claremorris, was attacked and severely beaten at a place called Cherygian. Whelan had recently been serving writs for rent.

A bailiff named Mullony, while returning home from market on Tuesday night, was attacked near Ballyhannis and so badly beaten that his life is in danger.

The house of a farmer, named James Horgan, at Carranas, was visited by a party of armed men, who warned him not to attempt to pay his rent on pain of being shot.

A fatal occurrence has arisen out of an outrage committed at the house of a farmer named Dwyer, at Kilmere, near Cashel. About one o'clock on Wednesday morning a body of men attacked the house with stones, breaking windows and assaulting one of Dwyer's sons. Dwyer, who was in bed, dressed himself, and armed with the handle of a hedge slasher, pursued the party. He came up with one of them and felled him to the ground with one stroke on the side of the head, took him prisoner, and detained him in custody while the constabulary were being communicated with. The man, a labourer named Connor, was conveyed to infirmary, where the died. Dwyer has given himself up to the police.

The Kilkishen constabulary have discovered hidden in Major Studdert's tomb, under the Protestant church in that village, a large quantity of rifles with bayonets fixed. There were also found a number of kegs containing cartridges.

The police on Wednesday searched for arms in the houses of prominent Leaguers in Boyle, where they were informed large quantities of arms and ammunition were secreted ; but they found none. While searching they were followed by crowds, hooting and shouting.

On Saturday night some thirty men attacked two constables at Doon, county Limerick. The constables obtained assistance from the police barracks, and a mob having collected, a riot took place. Stones were thrown, and the police fired buck-shot into the crowd, which then speedily dispersed. One person is stated to have been wounded. Before the arrival of the police the mob had wrecked the house of an ex-policeman named Cooney.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE ON IRELAND.

THE value of Mr. Herbert Gladstone's very striking speech at Manchester—a speech scarcely reported in London—consists mainly in its tone. Politicians have naturally studied it, in the hope of obtaining some information as to the ideas of the Government, and especially its half-formed ideas ; but as naturally they obtain little. The Cabinet does not announce its plans through Mr. Herbert Gladstone, any more than any other young Member ; and he is not the kind of man, freely as he speaks to his audiences, to reveal anything he was not intended to disclose. Nevertheless, there is a tone running through all his speech which is worth attention, for it is sure to reflect more or less accurately the tone of the most influential members of the Government, and especially of the Government in Ireland. Mr. Herbert Gladstone is not only his father's son, but a man of exceptional quickness of mind, who "picks up" rapidly and accurately the general meaning of what he sees, and who is exempted by a certain sweetness of temper, curiously manifest throughout this speech, from that first cause of all political illusions, rancour. He has been studying both the Castle and the agitators, Dublin and the most disturbed districts, he has read all official information and seen many occurrences, especially some heart-breaking evictions, with his own eyes ; and his object in speaking, as he declared, was to tell Manchester the result of his observations. That result may be very briefly stated. The condition of part of Ireland is very bad, but that of another part is very good, while that of the whole justifies the Government in calmly pursuing its fixed policy of steadily using and enforcing the existing law,—a policy revealed also in some sentences of Lord Hartington's speech at Nelson. More coercion is not required, and "to talk of martial law is absurd," a blunt statement received in Manchester, we are glad to say, with bursts of cheering. Mr. Herbert Gladstone makes no secret of the condition of certain districts, or of the existence of great anarchical forces. He says there are "disturbed districts where shopkeepers will complain of slack trade, tillers are slow to till the ground, labour is scarce, there is much suffering, many connected with the land travel about the country in fear of their lives. Every night, almost without exception, some outrage of more or less badness occurs, and there seems to be a general *regime* of suspicion and ill-will. No one comes forward to take a lead in bringing about a better state of things. There seems to be everywhere a lack of energy, hopefulness, and resolution." He admits the great circulation of the *Irish World*, an American-Irish paper, which, he says, "openly and unhesitatingly preaches assassination." He admits the existence of terrorism intended to support the "No-rent" cry, a terrorism kept up by "dissolute ruffians," acting under orders. He admits that from the way in which terror is applied to lonely farmhouses and isolated men, the police can hardly cope with it, any more than they can cope with Boycotting when it takes the form of a passive refusal to hold intercourse with disliked persons, or than they can secure payment of rent before the landlords have invoked the agency of the law. But, seeing all these facts, he still maintains that in England there has been, and is "generally, a loss of nerve, a hysterical out-burst of fear and passion, an utter want of appreciation of the difficulties which are at the bottom of the troubles in Ireland."

There are counties in Ireland which are in a good state, as well as counties in a bad state, and in the worst of them all persons unconnected with the immediate issue are "safer than in England." Mr. Herbert Gladstone himself, though he bears the name of all others most detested by the Land Leaguers, and though he was present in some of the "worst" places in Ireland, "received no incivility from man or woman during the four weeks he was in Ireland,"—a curious confirmation of that little-noticed incident the turning-out of the Irish of Chester, an old Fenian centre, to cheer Mr. Gladstone, as he passed through, as author of the Land Act. Juries are beginning again to do their duty ; and even as regards the outrages, there is, though much truth, much exaggeration. The tenantry of Ireland have always grasped at any pretext for delaying rent, and they now see that intimidation is by no means a bad plea. The landlord usually believes it, and even the agent has very little to say. The plea is true very often, but still, "I was the other day in Kerry, which is supposed to be one of the most disturbed counties in Ireland, and a most intelligent sub-inspector of Constabulary gave me two instances which, as I thought, were instructive. On a certain Friday night, when a certain landlord on the succeeding day was about to collect his rents, the sub-inspector was astonished by receiving reports of no less than twenty-two cases of firing into houses in one small district. He inquired carefully into it, and he satisfied himself that nearly all, if not all, of the cases were shams. The tenants themselves had fired into their own houses or each other's houses, in order to have an excuse for not paying rent. That is a thing which I can assure you is by no means uncommon at the present day. I will give you another instance. This sub-inspector received reports one morning of six cases of firing into houses. He again made a most careful examination into the facts, and he found that beyond doubt mischief was meant in one case. He also found beyond a doubt that shots had been fired into the other houses by the men who had committed the outrage, in order to avert suspicion from themselves." These are half-comic cases, but still even such cases swell the general volume of reports to England, which are now so exclusively devoted to them that thousands of well-informed persons believe that in Ireland there is no order, that no occupation except murder goes on tranquilly, that no debt is recoverable, and that it would be safer to reside in any half-civilised country,—say, for choice, Tunis or Afghanistan. The truth is, all the while, that although in parts of Ireland disorder exists of a kind which severely tries a Government, and which renders the position of a class almost unbearable, general life in the country goes on almost as usual ; while the whole island is, in many ways, quite unusually prosperous. The revenue is paid, the Banks are filling, and the harvest has been abundant.—*Spectator*.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.

THE disgraceful proceedings of the Guiteau case for several days past have provoked strong criticism from the American Press. The entire country is restive under the imputation that this exceptional case unjustly casts upon the American judicial procedure. The blame is generally put on Judge Cox for permitting Guiteau such licence. A demand has been made that means should be found after the trial ends for formally manifesting the public feeling on the subject. The *New York World* suggests the Judge's impeachment. Washington telegrams to-day say that the prosecution has determined to take action to muzzle Guiteau to-morrow by insisting on the Judge enforcing the motion of removing him to the dock, instead of permitting him any longer to sit at the table with his lawyers. An endeavour will be made to close the testimony this week.

Dec. 28.

Guiteau issued last night an egotistical address to the public, dated Christmas, but containing nothing new. It is a rambling and impudent argument for his defence, concluding thus :—"Whatever be the mode of my exit from this world I have no doubt but that my name and work will go thundering down through ages, but woe unto the men that kill me privately or judicially."

Guiteau was paler than usual on entering the court to-day, his sleep having been disturbed during the night by a raving maniac in an adjoining cell. He complained to the keepers, telling them that they should choke him or make him keep quiet, and "not let respectable people be disturbed by a miserable lunatic." Guiteau was quiet in court during Dr. MacDonald's cross-examination by Mr. Scoville, till the doctor became involved in a controversy with the counsel, objecting to his questions. Guiteau shouted :—"You had better let him go. You are making altogether too much of him. If you have not sense enough to see it, I will tell you." Mr. Scoville was trying to get evidence of the quick recovery from temporary insanity, but did not succeed well. Guiteau continued his contemptuous interruptions, and finally said,—"Doctor, just tell us something about 'Abraham,' and we will let you go."

Dr. Collender, superintendent of the Tennessee Insane Asylum, at Nashville, said that he believed the prisoner to be sane. He found his head somewhat unsymmetrical, but the lack of symmetry was not more than was frequently found in sane people. He had closely watched the prisoner in Court, and believed him to be perfectly sane. The counsel for the prosecution then read several hypothetical questions. Guiteau, at the outset, said, "Your whole questions are full of falsehoods and misstatements. I make this assertion now at the outset to avoid interrupting as you go along." The witness answered that, in his opinion, the prisoner was undoubtedly sane. To this Guiteau said, "Two-thirds of that stuff is all bosh."

When the Court re-assembled after the recess, Mr. Scoville brought in a plaster cast of Guiteau's head, taken by Mr. Clark Mills, attracting much attention. Mr. Scoville resumed his cross-examination of Dr. Collender, putting hypothetical questions, embracing the clauses,—"Suppose the prisoner believed himself to be a partner with Jesus Christ?" Mr. Porter protested against the question as blasphemous. This led to an argument between the counsel, Mr. Porter finally saying that the time had come when, in the name of the American people and on behalf of the Government, he demanded that the prisoner should be remanded to the dock. Guiteau spitefully said,—"Oh, you do, you bigmouthed Porter." The bailiff behind Guiteau attempted to quiet him, but he snarled,—"Mind your own business, or I'll slap you in the mouth, you fool." On Mr. Porter continuing to speak, Guiteau shouted, "You had better mind your business." Mr. Porter said, "That is my business here to-day, and, your Honour, I must insist on my motion of Saturday that the prisoner be removed to the dock." Mr. Davidge said he believed the time had come when every one present was satisfied that the prisoner was perfectly sane and amenable to same rule of behaviour as the other prisoners. Mr. Scoville said he would assent to any proposition deemed necessary. No one had suffered more than he from the prisoner's behaviour. Guiteau interrupted, "Well, it is because you are a jackass on this case. If I had a decent counsel I should not have occasion for my remarks. You are doing well enough on your theory, but it is too narrow. You have not got brains enough for this case."

Mr. Reed denied the assumption that the prisoner's sanity had been established. He thought that an admointion from the Court would suffice. Mr. Corkhill insisted on the prisoner's removal to the dock, the removal from around him of special policemen, not the regular court officials, and that he be kept in the dock without other special protection than that accorded to any other prisoner.

Guiteau trembled with anger and apprehension, and shouted, "You want to shoot me, do you, Corkhill? You cannot convict me, so you want to get me shot. You might as well hang me up outside, and tell the mob to shoot me." Then raising his voice to a shriek, "I tell you God Almighty would curse you, Sir, if I was put in that dock and shot, you miserable wretch you." Mr. Scoville protested against Mr. Corkhill's proposition, which could not be understood by one any as other than an invitation to all who heard to shoot the prisoner if opportunity offered. Mr. Porter repelled this argument. Judge Cox then gave it as his opinion that no certain means to silence the prisoner could have been taken that would not abridge his Constitutional rights, while it had been deemed, and he thought rightly, that the prisoner's behaviour and

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utterances would prove the best means of determining his mental condition. He ordered the prisoner to be removed to the dock. When the marshal started to take Guiteau from the table in the centre of the court to the dock he said in a whinning tone that he would be quiet where he was. The judge said he could no longer trust these pledges.

Great excitement then ensued. The dock, which was crowded with spectators, was cleared, and Guiteau was placed there. He then made the best of it, declaring that he liked his new position better than the last, as he had a finer chance of seeing the people. He was much obliged for the change.

On entering the Court to-day, Guiteau complained that the special guards had been withdrawn from the prison van, where he was in danger of being shot, and demanded the protection of the Court. Judge Cox remarked that the prisoner was in the custody of the Marshal and not of the Court. The conduct of Guiteau, who was again placed in the dock, showed no change for the better. He called his brother a nuisance and Mr. Scoville a jackass. He also repeatedly interrupted the witnesses, so much so that Mr. Corkhill declared that if he continued he would ask the Court to have the dock removed to a remote part of the room. To this Mr. Scoville remarked that he personally would be willing to have the prisoner removed to the cellar. Dr. Kempster, an expert, deposed that, in his opinion, Guiteau was perfectly sane. The witness having observed incidentally that the people had prayed in vain for the recovery of President Garfield, Guiteau exclaimed: "That shows that the Lord and the people don't agree in this business; but the people are beginning to come to my side and the Lord's." Dr. Kempster testified that while in prison the prisoner had told him he was not what experts called insane, but he was legally insane. If he could get the jury to believe that he killed the President under Divine inspiration he would be acquitted.

THE DUN ECHT OUTRAGE.

REWARD OF SIX HUNDRED POUNDS.

The Government have offered a reward of 100*l.* to any one giving such information as will lead to the detection of the persons who committed the outrage at Dun Echt, and at the same time a free pardon will be given to any person doing so, who was an accomplice, but not the actual offender. To the above sum the family have added 500*l.*, and it is hoped that this amount will be sufficient to tempt some of the accessories to come forward. Any information is to be forwarded either to the Procurator Fiscal of Aberdeen; the Director of Criminal Investigations, at Scotland-yard; or Mr. Alsop, of Great Marlborough-street, the solicitor to the Balcarres family.

The Central News states that Mr. Alsop, solicitor to Lord Crawford, has ordered fifty thousand placards offering a reward of 600*l.* for information with regard to the robbery of the late Earl's body—100*l.* and a free pardon to any accomplice on behalf of the Government, and 500*l.* on behalf of Lord Crawford.

A telegram from Aberdeen, dated Dec. 30, states that Mr. Alsop, the legal representative of the Balcarres family, and persons employed by him, have been in communication for some days with two parties who are only slightly implicated in the removal of the body from the tomb at Dun Echt, and that they are giving these parties time for a purpose. It is certain, however, that the information now in possession of these parties will lead up to a solution of the mystery.

"CAPTAIN MOONLIGHT."

A man named Connell, a native of Mill-street Cork, a discharged soldier and at present in the militia, was arrested on Tuesday night, at Mushira between Macroom and Mill-street, on a charge of having firearms in a proclaimed district. He was in bed with his clothing on when the arrest was made. In his vest pocket some documents were found disclosing the fact that a diabolical plot had been arranged by "Captain Moonlight" and his gang to murder two farmers named Sullivan and Coakley, because it was supposed they had paid their rent to the landlord. Mr. Barry and Mr. Sullivan's two daughters were to have their hair cut off to the bone, on account of one having spoken to a policeman, and the other for dealing in the shop of Mr. Hygarty, a Boycotted trader in Mill-street.

Connell, who is believed to be the real "Captain Moonlight," was arrested in the house of a farmer named Shea, and in one of the outhouses a number of revolvers were found. A gold watch was found in Connell's possession, which is believed to have been stolen from the house of a Mr. Cudmore when a raid was made on his dwelling at night some moths ago. The most minute details were set forth in the document referred to above as to how the assassination of the two farmers was to be accomplished, and the date for the execution of the diabolical act was set down as the 30th of December, 1881. Connell is now in Cork County Gaol, and will be brought up at a special Court of Petty Sessions in a few days. It appears the two farmers had not paid their rent. Some important disclosures will in all probability be revealed at Connell's trial.

COTTON FROM BREMEN.

A NOTABLE event in connection with the cotton trade is the arrival at Oldham of a consignment of cotton from Bremen. It is of good quality, and dry. The consigners landed the cotton at Hull, and it has been purchased at ¼d. per pound, including extra carriage, cheaper than the same class of cotton could have been bought at in Liverpool. One company alone receives 400 bales. This is the first consignment of cotton from Bremen.—*Evening Standard.*

CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

AT the Mansion House on Dec. 29, the Marquis of Huntly, K.T., was summoned before the Lord Mayor upon a charge of obtaining money by false pretences. The defendant appeared neither in person nor by counsel.

Mr. Tickell, barrister, said he appeared for the prosecution in support of a summons which had been issued against the Marquis of Huntly, charging him with obtaining the sum 2,418*l.* from Mr. Benjamin Nicholson by false pretences. That summons had been made returnable for that day, but the summoning officer of the court would be able to say he had been to the Marquis of Huntly's house in Portman-square, and also to his club—the Devonshire—for the purpose of serving the summons, but at both places he was informed than the marquis was out of town. The solicitors for the prosecution had made inquiries in other directions, and had also communicated with the gentlemen who acted as solicitors to his lordship, but they had declined to give any information whatever, or state where he was. Furthermore, they had communicated with Mr. Fitch, the agent through whom the money was obtained, and he had informed them that the last time he heard of the marquis he was at Constantinople, that he had subsequently left for for Cyprus, and that he was now in Russia. In these circumstances it was unnecessary for him to refer further to the facts of the case, which the Lord Mayor was in full possession of. There was, however, one paragraph in the sworn information upon which the summons had been granted to which he should like to draw attention. There, it was stated, that the Marquis of Huntly left England in June last, and that before leaving he had resigned several very lucrative appointments. There evidently was no prospect of his returning to this country, and as they had been unable to effect service of the summons, he (Mr. Tickell) was instructed to make application for a warrant to be issued in order that extradition proceedings might be taken. It was perfectly clear that the noble marquis was keeping out of the country for the purpose of avoiding any warrant being executed against him.

The Lord Mayor said he understood the prosecution were aware of the solicitors who now acted for the defendant.

Mr. Tickell replied that the firm already referred to had declined to act or receive any summons for for him in this matter. They had not been authorised, they had said, to act or receive any process for him with respect to the present proceedings. The prosecution had communicated with a gentleman who had since acted for the defendant, but he had returned the same answer that he was not authorized to act in this matter.

The Lord Mayor said that in his opinion the matter should be adjourned, and after some further conversation it was agreed that the summons should stand adjourned till the 12th January, when the application could be renewed if circumstances required it, the Lord Mayor remarking that if the Marquis of Huntly did not then attend it would make the grounds for the application much stronger.

THE PREMIER.

REFERRING to the celebration on September 30th, of the Premier's seventy-second birthday, the *Standard*, in the course of some remarks on Mr. Gladstone's career, says he is indebted to some extent for his success in life to the circumstances of his birth and education. "The great middle-class of the country was proud of him, and prepared to repose its confidence in him from the first. When he was elected in 1832 to the House of Commons he represented whatever was best in the social order to which he belonged, and whatever was most characteristic and finished in the education he had received. Mr. Gladstone has always been a scholar himself, and has always lived amongst scholars. To this fact it must be in some measure attributed that there has always been a tendency among the educated classes of the country, and especially among the clergy, to whom he owes so much, and whose sympathies he has done not a little to alienate, to condone his indiscretions, to interpret charitably his extravagances, and to hope, so far as the future is concerned, for the best. On the other hand, this very circumstance long caused him to be distrusted by many of the Radical party, who did not conceal their belief that Mr. Gladstone's great defect as a leader was what they have called the "ecclesiasticism' of his mind. Any of the scruples which may be summed up in this term have, indeed, long since disappeared. There are instincts in Mr. Gladstone's nature far stronger than his respect for antiquity, or his reverence for ecclesiastical systems. His love of power, of fame, and of praise, and his determination to win all three by the instruments which events placed at his disposal—these are really the qualities which strike the keynote of his character. He has committed many blunders, but on the whole he has not failed to turn the opportunities that have presented themselves to good account. He may seem to have acted with impulse, but he has acted with consumate calculation as well; nor has his impetuosity ever been of that unregulated sort which defies consequences. Out of office, no man is more vehement than he is; in office, no man more capable of what we may call the excess of high and dry officials. But in the course of nature, his career must in a few years come to a close. Has Mr. Gladstone weighed well, or has he ever weighed at all, the nature of the forces that he has called into existence, and which only his own exceptional position has enabled him partially to control? It is not so long ago that the Prime Minister, in one of his letters, dwelt regretfully on the fact that on his entry into public life he did not sufficiently appreciate the 'inestimable blessing of liberty.' Will it not hereafter be said that Mr. Gladstone's later appreciation of this boon resulted in the wholesale encouragement of Democratic licence and anarchy?"

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

MR. CHAS. S. MIALL, the celebrated Congregationalist minister, writes to the *Times* on the subject of the religious statistics collected in different English towns duringlast year:—"It appears that at the two services on one Sunday in 17 places, with a population somewhat short of two millions, there was an attendance of about 36·16 per cent. of the population. Taking the two services instead of one, Liverpool shows 19·9 per cent. instead of 11·9 per cent. The variations in the last column are extraordinary, and it would seem that the inhabitants of Northampton, whose reputation, owing to exceptional reasons, is under a cloud, are better churchgoers than those of Liverpool, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Hull, &c. As to the last-named town, the religious census was taken on a Sunday when it was blowing a gale all day, which possibly made a difference of from 10 to 20 per cent. in the attendance. There are many other points suggested by the above table which I cannot at present ask permission to refer to. But it is to be remembered that on a given Sunday in these several towns, which may be regarded as representative, 62·1 per cent. of the population were absent from public worship, and Bishop Ryle has publicly declared that if a census were taken 'of every town and every city and of every rural or town parish, the result would not be much more satisfactory than at Liverpool.' This, if true, is a very grave fact.

If I proceed to analyze the above table I know that I am verging on a "burning question." But it is better for all parties the real truth should be known. For the sake of your space I will take only the first six boroughs on the list.

ANALYSIS OF ATTENDANCES.

	Church of England.	Nonconformist.	Roman Catholic.	Total.
Liverpool	54,551	67,775	23,930	146,256
Sheffield	33,835	48,463	5,473	87,771
Bristol	45,518	60,502	3,432	109,452
Hull	13,272	47,452	2,411	63,138
Leicester	17,867	34,453	863	53,183
Wolverhampton..	12,289	12,157	1,768	26,214
Totals ..	177,332	270,802	37,880	486,011

With regard to the other boroughs, I may add that the Church of England has a majority of attendances over Nonconformists in the following:—Bath (8,848), Ipswich (1,843), Gloucester (38); in the others, Dissenters greatly preponderate.

The above table shows that the Established Church had 36·9 per cent. of the entire attendances in the six towns referred to, and the Nonconformists of all sections 55·6 per cent. The meaning of this is that the Church of England, in a numerical sense, is no longer the "national Church," though it greatly surpasses in numbers every other religious body in the land. I do not ask further space to comment on this suggestive fact; but I should be glad to add two brief quotations from the recent charge of the Bishop of Rochester. "Are we quite at sufficient pains," he asked, "to measure the living forces of Nonconformity?" Further on, he adds:—"But this I am sure of, that if we could have a little more of that despised Puritanism (sometimes so savagely reproached at those who can only wish they better deserved it)—Puritanism without its flaws and defects—there might be more substance in our sermons, more backbone in our manhood, more honesty in our markets, and more purity in our homes."

Returning for a moment to the main question, may I venture to express a hope that some substantial good may arise from these revelations of your country contemporaries as to the remarkable lack of success inadequately utilizing our religious machinery? This appears to me, if I may say so—and, after all, I am a churchman in the eye of the law—a far more important subject for anxious consideration than matters relating to Ecclesiastical Courts of appeal, to the cut and colour of vestments, or to the claims of the clergy to independent representation in diocesan synods. In view of the facts I have endeavoured to summarize, such demands appear to be a complete anachronism—I had almost said, supremely ridiculous."

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THE CONDITION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

THE Durban correspondent of the *Times* states that the year closes with hopeful news from the Transvaal. He says:—

I have just received advices from Pretoria which fully confirm my last statements as to the quiet character of the proceedings at Paardekraal. On the 14th instant alarge dinner party was held, at which the Landdrost of Pretoria presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. Kruger, Joubert, Pretorius, and Jorrisen. Mr Hudson, the British Resident, and Chief Justice Kotze. A review was held on the Dingaans on the 16th instant.

The following was the chief feature of the gathering:—At 9 o'clock in the morning a gun was fired. The horses were instantly saddled, and the men, who were under arms, raced up to the top of the surrounding hills and lined them. In all there were about 2,000 mounted men, and the same number on foot. At the front of a high central platform a cairn was built of stones thrown down by the patriotic visitors. The rising ground was covered with women and children. Just below were men on foot, round whom the horsemen swept with remarkable celerity. This encircling movement surprised all who witnessed it; and this, combined with the accuracy of their fire and their simple commissariat arrangements, explains the causes which led to the Boer successes and to our disasters in the late war. The sound of the hymns of thanksgiving which were sung round this cairn, and a solemn service performed before an altar which had been raised in honour of the people's struggle for freedom, were most impressive. After this service there was a general dispersion homeward. Not fewer than 15,000 people are estimated to have assembled, of whom 4,000 were armed men, on horse and on foot.

The meeting, the correspondent adds, reflected great credit on the promoters, for "a more orderly and a more well-behaved one has certainly never been seen in Europe":—

It had been thought that Englishmen would not be able to show their faces, but the people vied with each other in showing kindly and hospitable treatment to all their English visitors. Politics ran high, particularly in the sermons, which were more like the fulminations of demagogues than the utterances of messengers of peace. My informant says that the most bitter feeling expressed was towards Colonel Lanyon, who was stigmatized as the author of all the troubles.

The present form of government, the writer continues, is regarded as merely temporary. The people look for the formation of a strong Government, mostly Africanders, under a good President. The condition of the country is not so bad as it is represented to be. Though money is most scarce, prices keep up, and business is brisk. The Boers' fear of a native outbreak has subsided, and the natives are coming in to work, even from Mapoch's tribe. English visitors are well received at Boer houses. A general complaint is made of the new taxes.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

AN extraordinary half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Credit Foncier Indien), Limited, was held on the day the mail left, at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. J. R. Boyson, chairman of the board of directors, presided. In moving the adoption of the report, which has been published, the Chairman remarked that the document contained so many details of the bank's operations, not during the six months under consideration alone, but during the whole year ended October last, that it was not necessary for him to say much upon the subject. The directors were greatly gratified at being able to place before the shareholders a statement showing a vastly improved position in comparison with the position their affairs occupied when they held their last meeting (hear). That there had been a very great and a very substantial improvement in the position of the bank during the present year was beyond all possible question. That improvement had been not in connection with their tea operations alone. There had been also improvements in connection with various incidental matters which tended on the whole to materially affect the interest of the bank. The reduction on the amount of loans had been about the average. The reductions of the bank's liabilities on all the dependencies, as mentioned in the report, were, he considered, very satisfactory, more especially as they had abandoned the attempt to carry on the business of the bank as originally intended. The figures showed that the onus of liability had been reduced to a very material extent. The realisation of their property in India was going as satisfactory as could be expected, if not more so. He thought there was good reason for expecting that long before they met next year a considerable number of sales would be effected. But, perhaps, the most satisfactory feature in connection with the past year's operations was that which related to the tea trade. The improvement in their tea operations had been marvellous. Their this season's teas bore the highest character in the market. He thought he was warranted in saying that the general impression of the trade and of the brokers who had the sale of it was that the teas of this company from all their districts had been fully up to the mark of all the teas seen in the Lane this season (hear, hear), and that the estimated results could not be considered otherwise than satisfactory. Instead of a result of from 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l.* there was reason to expect that the present season would realise profits to the extent of from 25,000*l.* to 27,000*l.* Mr. R. P. Harrison seconded the motion for the adoption of the report. After a statement from Mr. H. G. Bainbridge as to the tea operations of the company, sufficiently cheerful to lead to the belief that a dividend can be paid next year, the report was agreed to unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors concluded the business.

A HEARTLESS PROFLIGATE.

A SAD case has been investigated by the London Coroner. The verdict and some remarks of the Coroner given below afford a sufficient insight into the facts of the case:—At the conclusion of the evidence, on December 29th, the Court was cleared, and the jury were half an hour considering their verdict. On the readmission of the public,

The Coroner said the jury had agreed on the following verdict:—"That the deceased Emma Cummings was found dying and did die from the mortal effects of poisoning by phosphorous contained in James's phosphorus paste for rat poison, and that she did commit suicide; and that at the time the deceased was in a state of mental excitement and unsoundness of mind produced by the miserable and unfortunate condition in which she was left by Lieutenant Ponsonby, with whom she had arranged to live at a, Oxford-terrace." The jury added to their formly verdict the following words:—The said jurors desire further to express their intense feelings of disgust and abhorrence of his conduct towards the deceased, as they consider him guilty of her seduction and subsequent desertion, which they believe led the deceased to commit suicide; and they are further of opinion that the said Lieutenant Henry Ponsonby, although not legally, is morally responsible for causing the death of the said deceased, and that he is deserving of the severest censure."

The Coroner having read the above, said:—The jury have very carefully considered their verdict, and they have come to the conclusion that nothing but the strongest language possible can express their feelings in their verdict with regard to the death of the deceased, and they desire me to censure Lieutenant Ponsonby for the part he has taken in this unfortunate matter. In doing so I would say as little as I possibly can for this reason—that the case itself reflects all the facts and details, which it is unnecessary for me to repeat. I can only say that this inquiry has been one of the most painful it has been my duty as coroner to preside over; and I have no doubt that, if any one feels distressed and vexed at this death, it must be Lieutenant Ponsonby himself. He must feel, I am sure, that he has committed a grave error and done a grievous wrong—first of all, undoubtedly, promising to provide a home for the deceased, and so inducing her to leave her employment, in which she was honestly gaining a living, and then leaving her, for what reasons are not clearly stated to us, except that they disagreed; and so producing in her mind a feeling of intense anguish. Beyond this, she subsequently, rightly or wrongly, believed herself to be suffering from some painful disorder, her mind seemed to give way, and then she committed the fatal act. I think the jury are quite right in saying that her death has been caused morally by the acts of Lieutenant Ponsonby in thus taking her from where she was and leaving her afterwards. There may be—there always are in cases of this kind—two sides to the question; but it appeared to the jury in returning their verdict that only the strongest of all language could represent their feelings in this matter. I can only trust that this exceedingly painful case may serve as a warning to others, not only to young girls themselves, but to men, that the most serious consequences must ensue if conduct of this kind is pursued. I trust, Lieutenant Ponsonby, it may be a warning to you for life—I am sure it will be; and I trust you will repent of all that you have done in causing the death of this unfortunate girl. (Applause.)

The business being concluded, the Coroner and most of the persons present retired, but for Lieutenant Ponsonby to leave was not an easy matter. A crowd of several hundred persons had gathered in the street, patiently waiting for his appearance. For a time the expedient of keeping him back was resorted to, in the hope that the crowd would disperse, and he remained in the kitchen of the premises connected with Providence Hall. But as it became evident that the crowd had no intention of being baulked in this way, a neighbour appeared on an adjoining wall and proposed that Lieutenant Ponsonby should escape over the wall and through the adjacent yards into Edgware-road. This, however, the custodian of Providence Hall would by no means allow, declaring that he should get into trouble with the occupiers of the premises which would have to be trespassed upon, and he removed the ladder which had been planted against the wall. At this time there was a pretty strong force of police-constables under an inspector in and about the place, but a glance at the crowd showed that the police were not numerous enough to protect Lieutenant Ponsonby. A reinforcement was sent for, and when it came up the police numbered about twenty. A four-wheel cab, drawn by a stout horse, was next procured, and Lieutenant Ponsonby was escorted to the cab amid the groans and howls of the mob. Two constables entered with him, and the remainder charged the crowd, which in turn charged the vehicle, yelling execrations on its occupant. The cab, followed by an eager crowd of both sexes, was driven along Church-street into Edgware-road, where it was momentarily stopped, and the windows were broken. It was then driven along Praed-street, still pursued by an angry, shouting, and threatening mob.

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